# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1874. NUMBER 151.



GENERAL NOTICES.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL PASSENGER TRAINS of the Michigan Central R. R. will depart as usual from Grand Central Depot, FOOT OF LAKE-ST. Tickets and checks for baggage can be obtained there as usual.

Passengers and baggage arriving from the East will be left at Twenty-second-st. station for the present. The Omnibus Line will convey passengers from that depot to any part of the city.

H. E. SARGENT, General Supt.
HENRY C. WENTWORTH, Gen. West Pass. Agt.

## MERWIN CHURCH

May be found for the present at the "State Street Savings Bank,"

Corner Van Buren and State,

A full supply of repairs for "MODEL," "SAMPLE," and "PATTERN" Cook expected in a few days.

## ARMSTRONG & CO.,

Having been burned out, are temporarily located at

No. 33 SOUTH WATER-ST.,

AND WILL BE PREPARED TO FILL ORDERS IN A FEW DAYS.

## National Life Insurance Co.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed Receiver of the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, under and by virtue of an order entered in the Circuit Court of Cook County, Jan. 3, 1874. All persons, therefore, having claims against said Company (except claims for death losses), or against the building now owned by said Company, situated on Third-av., near the corner of Van Buren-st., are requested to make out a full and detailed statement of the same, showing balance due, and forward the same to Kirk Hawes, Receiver of the National Life Insurance Company of Chicago, together with an affidavit of the claimant attached, stating that the balance shown in the annexed statement is now justly due from said Company. All persons holding or representing claims against said Company for death losses will please send me a statement showing name of party insured, amount claimed, number of policy, whether proof of loss has been furnished the Company, and, if so, whether claim has ever been allowed by the Company, and when.

KIRK HAWES, Receiver.

KEARNEY'S BUCHU.

## KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

The only known remedy for

Bright's Disease,

And a Positive Remedy for

GOUT,
GRAVEL,
STRICTURES,
DIABETES,
DYSPEPSIA,
NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DROPSY,

Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the

BLADDER AND KIDNEYS,

Spermatorrhoea, Leucorrhoea or Whites, Diseases of the Prostate Gland,

STONE IN THE BLADDER,

Calculus Gravel or Brickdust Deposit, and Mucus, or Milky Discharges.

## KEARNEY'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Positively and permanently cures all Diseases or Affections of the

BLADDER, KIDNEYS, and DROPSICAL SWELLINGS,

Existing in Men, Women, and Children,

NO MATTER WHAT THE AGE.

Price, $1 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.

Depot, No. 104 Duane-st., New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere,

and E. BURNHAM & SON and VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wholesale Agents, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

## CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the Bankrupt Stock

Of Imported China, Lava, Bohemian Glassware, Statuettes, &c., at Wholesale or Retail, at prices for which they cannot be bought anywhere else in the city.

78 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.,

Between Dearborn and State-sts.

A. PICK, Prov. Assignee.

## IF YOU WANT A GOOD ARTICLE

Use JOHN A. FOSTER'S GOLDEN

'SEAL'

MACHINERY OIL.

... body of, and is 25 per cent cheaper than, Lard ... not freeze nor gum the machinery. Sold and ... only by JOHN A. FOSTER & CO., 222 LaSalle-st.

## Capitalists, take Notice!

One of the best improved business corners, in the heart of the city, for sale at a decided bargain. All of it is well rented. Inquire of

J. HENRY & JACOB WEIL,
Nos. 144 and 146 Dearborn-st., corner of Madison.

MEETING.

Masonic.

A special communication of Blaney Lodge, No. 271, A. F. & A. M., will be held this evening at 7:30. Work. Brethren are cordially invited to meet with us.

J. D. C. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

WATCHES, CHAINS, &c.

## WALTHAM WATCHES!

ELGIN WATCHES,
SWISS WATCHES,
GOLD CHAINS,

The largest stock in the West and the LOWEST PRICES.

N. MATSON & CO.,

State & Monroe-sts.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM & KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $35, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the accurate performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of our goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.
T. C. WILLIAMS, V. Pres't and Manager.

Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S

PIANOS.

SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.

20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.

Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.

These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of

W. W. KIMBALL,

STATE AND ADAMS-STS.

A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

Parties wishing to pay by installments can be accommodated.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

## 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all Garments Ordered of us During January and February, 1874.

Wedding Outfits a Specialty.

EDWARD ELY & CO.,

IMPORTING TAILORS, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

GIFT CONCERT.

## 4th Grand Gift Concert

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

Public Library of Ky.

OVER A MILLION IN BANK!

AND A

FULL DRAWING ASSURED!

Tuesday, the 31st of March next.

Only 60,000 tickets have been issued, and

$1,500,000

Divided into 12,000 Cash Gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket-holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | $250,000 |
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | 100,000 |
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | 50,000 |
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | 25,000 |
| ONE GRAND CASH GIFT | | 17,500 |
| 10 Cash Gifts | $10,000 each | 100,000 |
| 30 Cash Gifts | 5,000 each | 150,000 |
| 50 Cash Gifts | 1,000 each | 50,000 |
| 80 Cash Gifts | 500 each | 40,000 |
| 100 Cash Gifts | 400 each | 40,000 |
| 150 Cash Gifts | 300 each | 45,000 |
| 250 Cash Gifts | 200 each | 50,000 |
| 325 Cash Gifts | 100 each | 32,500 |
| 11,000 Cash Gifts | 50 each | 550,000 |

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to $1,500,000

THE CONCERT AND DISTRIBUTION OF GIFTS WILL POSITIVELY AND UNEQUIVOCALLY TAKE PLACE ON THE DAY NOW FIXED, WHETHER ALL THE TICKETS ARE SOLD OR NOT, AND THE 12,000 GIFTS ALL PAID IN PROPORTION TO THE NUMBER OF TICKETS SOLD.

PRICE OF TICKETS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Whole Tickets | $50 | 22½ Tickets for | $1,000 |
| Halves | 25 | 113 Whole Tickets for | 5,000 |
| Tenths, or each coupon | 5 | 227 Whole Tickets for | 10,000 |
| 11 Whole Tickets for | 500 | | |

No discount on less than $500 worth of tickets.

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,

Agent Public Library Ky., and Manager Gift Concert, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Or,

Watts & Co.,

Room 47 Metropolitan Block, corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago, Ill.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

## BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

COAL.

## HARD COAL!

We have reduced our price for

WILKES-BARRE COAL

TO

$8.00 Per Ton,

DELIVERED.

E. L. Hedstrom & Co.

71 Washington-st.

## J. W. WALKER & CO.,

Miners, Shippers, and Dealers in

CLINTON COAL,

THE BEST

Indiana Coal

IN THE MARKET,

FOR DOMESTIC USE OR STEAM PURPOSES.

Indiana Lump, $3.50 per Ton.
Indiana Nut, $2.50 per Ton.

50 cts. per ton for delivery.

All other Coals equally low.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—168 Washington-st.
YARD—267 & 269 West Sixteenth-st., near Brown.

## COAL REDUCED.

On Monday morning I will sell Lackawanna Coal for $8 per ton delivered, and $7.50 per ton in yard. No order will be booked unless accompanied by the money. Blossburgh, Lehigh, and all other Coals at lowest prices. Offices—280 East Madison-st., 126 South Market-st., 300 Lumber-st., adjoining Eighteenth-st. Bridge, and North Pier near Lighthouse.

ROBERT LAW.

REDUCTION IN COKE.

On January 21 the price of Coke at the works of the Chicago Gas Light and Coke Co., will be five cents per bushel. This reduction will remain in force for a few days only. Orders will be received at the office of the Company, 76 and 78 Dearborn-st.

JAS. K. BURTIS, Sec.

REMOVALS.

## REMOVAL.

Field, Benedict & Co.

IMPORTERS OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, &c.,

Have removed their large stock to

WABASH-AV., COR. MADISON-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

## M. W. & F. LESTER,

STOVES, FURNACES, AND RANGES,

304 STATE-ST.,

Having been burned out, will be found temporarily at TILLOTSON BROS. & CO., 272 and 274 State-st.

INSURANCE.

## WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

STATEMENT JAN. 1, 1874.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash Capital | $250,000.00 |
| Cash Surplus, after deducting all Unpaid Losses | 421,955.82 |
| Cash Assets over Liabilities | $671,955.82 |

Before renewing any Policies of Insurance Merchants and Property-Owners will consult their interests by obtaining our rates. Desirable risks written on as favorable terms as the nature of the risk will permit, without reference to the arbitrary rates of Boards or Cliques.

DAN. M. BOWMAR, Agent,

171 LA SALLE-ST.

FINANCIAL.

## The FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

(Successor to THATCHER, STANDLEY & CO.),

Central City, Colorado.

J. A. THATCHER, Pres.; OTTO SAUER, Vice Pres.; FRANK C. YOUNG, Cashier.

Capital, $300,000. Paid in, $50,000.

Refer to Chemical National Bank, New York, Lucas Bank, St. Louis, Third National Bank, Chicago. Collections receive prompt personal attention.

## DIG!

We will make it to the interest of parties having claims of any description, to consult our facilities for their adjustment. We have regularly retained attorneys in every town in the country. Charge nothing unless we collect, and no attorney's fees in suits.

FRASIER'S Mercantile Collection Agency, 146 East Madison-st.

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Chicago Real Estate, in large sums.

WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Room 9 Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION

The copartnership of Math. Neu, Faber & Co., in the stone cutting business, heretofore in existence, is hereby dissolved. I, the undersigned, settle all assets and actives.

MATH. NEU, 485 Sedgwick-st.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Schlesinger, Petrie & Co., has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

H. SCHLESINGER,
M. P. PETRIE.

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 20, 1874.


## TRANSPORTATION.

Report of the House Railway and Canal Committee on the McCrary Bill.

The Constitutionality of the Measure Fully Discussed.

Legal Authorities Uniformly in Support of the Scheme.

Its Constitutionality and Expediency Amply Set Forth.

The Power to Prohibit Extortionate Rates Is Vested in Congress.

The Transportation Question in the Wisconsin Legislature.

Proposition to Appoint a Special Committee on the Subject.

The Action of the Roads in the Matter of Business Returns to Be Investigated.

### IN CONGRESS.

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE M'CRARY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—McCrary, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, to-day submitted to the House of Representatives his report on the House bill to regulate commerce by railroad among the several States. The report says: "The Committee have had the same under consideration, and reported the accompanying amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute, and recommend its passage. In the judgment of the Committee, the measure of legislation proposed is so important as to make a proper statement in the form of a report to the House of some of the principal grounds which, it is believed, not only justify, but

DEMAND ITS ADOPTION.

Without repeating in detail the provisions of the bill, it is enough for the present purpose to say that it asserts the right and duty of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce as carried on by railroads, and prescribes, as one of the regulations thereof, that the charges of persons engaged in such commerce for carrying freight and passengers, shall in all cases be fair and reasonable. Of the details of the bill, we do not speak here, because these can well enough be discussed elsewhere; suffice it to say that their purpose is (and we think them well adapted to it) to adopt and inforce under suitable penalties as one of the rules or regulations concerning commerce carried on by railroads among the States the taking of no more than

FAIR AND REASONABLE TOLL

or compensation.

"Before any discussion of details, it is necessary to consider and determine, first, whether the end thus sought can be obtained by a constitutional act of Congress, and secondly, whether, if constitutional it is expedient.

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY.

"First—The constitutional question. Among the powers expressly conferred upon Congress by Sec. 8, Art. 1 of the Constitution is the power 'to regulate commerce with foreign nations and with the Indian tribes.' In considering the question whether, under this provision, Congress has power to pass the bill reported, it will be unnecessary to inquire as to the nature and extent of the power conferred by this provision upon Congress. It will not be denied that the clause of the Constitution confers upon Congress by express words the power to legislate upon the general subject of the regulation of commerce among the several States. It is not a negative provision; it does not declare what power Congress shall not have; it is not merely prohibitory. It is affirmative. It declares that Congress 'shall have the power,' etc. In order to show that this provision of the Constitution authorizes Congress to pass the bill reported, it is necessary to establish the following propositions: 1. That 'the commerce among the several States' which may be regulated by Congress involves the commerce carried from State to State by railroads. 2. That to regulate charges for carrying freight or passengers upon inter-State railroads so as to limit them to what is fair and reasonable, and prevent extortion, is a legitimate exercise of the power to regulate such commerce." In support of the first proposition, the Committee cite Judge Redfield on "The Law of Railroads"; opinion of the Supreme Court delivered by Chief-Justice Marshall in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden; Judge Cooley on "Constitutional Limitations"; opinion of the Supreme Court, delivered by Judge Miller, in the case of Grey vs. The Clinton Bridge Company, reported by the *American Law Register* in January, 1868, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the State freight tax (15 Wallace, 232). The report goes on to say: "It is by no means important, in order to establish the power of Congress to pass the bill reported, that it should be made to appear that the power of Congress over inter-State commerce is exclusive. The power is ample, whether it be exclusive or not; but it seems to the Committee that the cases cited are conclusive of the question, and leave no doubt that the power of Congress is exclusive. The authorities cited leave no room for doubt concerning the power of Congress to regulate that commerce among the several States which is now carried on by means of railroads. They establish conclusively that the power of Congress extends to all commerce which concerns more than one State, and that it necessarily includes the carrying of freight and passengers from a place in one State to a place in another State. It reaches and controls that commerce which is beyond the reach of any single State, because not completely internal with any one State.

"The Committee then proceeds to discuss the second proposition relative to the regulation of tolls, and in its support cites Chief Justice Marshall in Gibbons vs. Ogden. The question is not whether such regulation is reasonable or unreasonable, proper or improper, expedient or inexpedient, but simply whether it is a regulation. If it prescribes a rule to be followed in carrying on commerce, then it is a regulation of commerce. That it does prescribe such a rule is plain. The rule here prescribed is that "in carrying on commerce upon railroads between points in different States reasonable rates may be charged and not more. The power of Congress upon this subject has no limitation other than those prescribed in the Constitution itself. If the opinion referred to gives the true meaning of the Constitution, of which there can be no doubt, then the power of Congress in the matter of controlling and regulating inter-State commerce, is coextensive with the power of the States over their completely internal commerce, and if the power of the State over its own commerce is for any reason less than "plenary," then the power of Congress within its sphere is necessarily greater than that of such State, for power of Congress can be limited only by the power of the Constitution of the United States. It can hardly be claimed, however, at this day, that a State has no power to fix or limit the charges of railroads within its territory. That they have such power is now generally conceded. The power of a State over railroad commerce within its limits is not derived from the fact that railroads are chartered by the State, but it is derived from the fact that the railroads are public highways, and therefore necessarily subject to Legislative control. In the recent case of Olcott v. Supervisors (16 Wallace, 678), the Supreme Court of the United States says that, 'Railroads, though constructed by private corporations and owned by them, are public highways.' Very early the question arose whether a State's right of eminent domain could be exercised by private corporations created for the purpose of constructing a railroad. Clearly it could not, unless taking the law for such a purpose by such an agency is taking the law for public use. The right of eminent domain nowhere justifies the taking of property for private use; yet it is a doctrine universally accepted that the State Legislature may authorize a private corporation to take land for the construction of such a road, making compensation to the owner. What else does this doctrine mean? First, that the building of a railroad, though it be built by a private corporation, is an act done for a public use, and the reason why it is for a public use is that such road is a public highway, whether made by the Government itself, or by their agency or corporate bodies, or even by individuals, when they attain their power to construct it from Legislative grant.' A number of decisions of State courts to the same effect are here referred to. One of them was as follows: "Though the ownership of a railroad is private, the use is public. So turnpikes, bridges, ferries, and canals, although made by individuals under public grants, or by companies, are regarded as *publici juris*. The right to exact tolls, or charge freights, is granted for a service to the public. The owners may be private companies, but they are compelled to permit the public to use their works. In a recent argument against the validity of the Illinois law upon this subject, and made in behalf of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, the proposition was laid down that common carriers, acting under a charter or without one, are alike liable for any abuse of the public in their charges (See argument of Beckwith in report of Illinois Commissioners for 1872); and the authorities fully sustain the proposition. The authorities upon the subject are numerous and uniform, and they have no doubt as to the right to limit by law the charge of the common carrier to such as shall be reasonable; for they show clearly that such a law is simply declaratory of the common law itself. It will be absurd that the question of the power of Congress to locate or charter a corporation to operate a line of commerce from State to State, and to exercise the right of eminent domain, is not involved in the passage of the bill reported. It is, however, well settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States that Congress may charter a corporation which is a necessary or proper instrument for carrying into effect any of the powers of the General Government. If, therefore, Congress should deem it necessary, in the exercise of its powers expressly conferred, to charter new lines of railroads or canals as channels of such commerce, its power to do so would seem beyond question."

The Committee continue: "The whole question has recently been considered by the Supreme Court of Michigan in the case of Trombly vs. Humphrey, Auditor-General.—(23 Michigan, 471.) An elaborate and exhaustive opinion was delivered in that case, by one of the ablest jurists in the country (Judge Cooley), and we content ourselves with referring to it and quoting from it the conclusions reached by the Court, as follows: 'The power of Congress to regulate commerce exists independently of the means or agencies by which that commerce is carried on. Steamboat companies engaged in the navigation of our great rivers are frequently, and we believe generally, incorporated under State laws, but it has never been urged that for this reason the commerce carried by any of these companies is beyond the control of Congress.'"

ITS EXPEDIENCY.

The Committee next proceed to consider the question of expediency. After a general discussion of the question of transportation by rail in all its bearings, the report concludes as follows: "When it is remembered that about 36,000,000 tons of freight were carried by the great through lines in the year 1872, probably one-third of which was Western products, it will at once be seen how important and how vital to the interests and rights of the people it is that some other interest and some other power than the combined interest and power of these great monopolies should be invoked in the regulation of these charges. We assume, therefore, that this commerce by railroad should be controlled and regulated by law. Of course, the laws which shall secure this regulation and control must be national laws, or State laws, or both. It has been claimed that State legislation is of itself sufficient, but a little reflection will show that this is an error. Your Committee are not disposed to recommend the slightest encroachment by the Federal Government upon the rightful domain of State legislation, and we say, distinctly, that in so far as a remedy for these evils can be found in local or State laws, to that extent the remedy should be sought in that direction; but the proposition that inter-State commerce cannot be controlled and regulated by State laws is too plain for argument. The great trunk lines or through lines, as they are called, must be regulated by a national law or not regulated at all. They make contracts to carry freights from the Missouri River to the Atlantic, and even sometimes from one ocean to another, without a change of cars. In the transaction of their immense business they make no note of State lines. True, they may be chartered by some one or all of the States whose territory they traverse, but they are to all intents and purposes one line operating in and through many States. We have already seen that any State law attempting to regulate commerce upon such lines as these would be unconstitutional and void, because it would be an attempt by the State to exercise the power to regulate commerce among the several States, which is confided by the Constitution exclusively to Congress. (See State freight-tax cases, 15 Wallace, 232; Crandall vs. Nevada, 6 Wallace, 35; Gibbons vs. Ogden, 9 Wheaton, 12.) But aside from its unconstitutionality, such legislation would be ineffectual for other very apparent reasons. Let us suppose that the commerce to be regulated extends over a line from Council Bluffs, Ia., to Boston, Mass., and passing through the States of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts; how can any rule or regulation for carrying on commerce upon this line be enacted or enforced by State authority? If we are to admit that one rule may apply in one State, and a different rule in another, a dozen different and conflicting rules might result. If some of the States should pass no laws upon the subject, what is to hinder the railroad company from fixing its own rules, and arranging its own prices for carrying freight over the territory of such State? Surely it will not be pretended that a statute of Iowa can regulate the rate and duties of a common carrier in Pennsylvania. But again, the most conclusive of all considerations upon this subject is the fact that, if the regulation of these long lines belongs to the State alone, they may increase as well as diminish the charges of these carriers, and thus discriminate in favor of their own people and against those of other States. Again, if the laws of a dozen different States are to be applied as a regulation of the conduct of a carrier in the transportation of a single cargo, such questions as these must arise: Which State shall enforce its regulation? To how many penalties shall the carrier be subjected? In what and how many courts shall he be answerable? And, finally, if obedience to the laws of one State is found to be a violation of the laws of another, what shall be the carrier's duty? These suggestions demonstrate the proposition that we have before laid down, that State control is simply impossible. While this is true, there is a field within which the State may and should legislate, and that field is, as was well said by Chief-Justice Marshall, in the enactment of such laws as apply to a completely internal commerce of the State. A contract to carry freight from place to place within a State is clearly within reach of State laws, and as clearly beyond the scope of Federal legislation. A conflict between the State and the nation in the matter of the regulation of commerce is clearly impossible, so wisely and well have our fathers marked out the jurisdiction of Congress,—where the authority of the nation begins, and that of the State ends. The former reaches and controls inter-State commerce, the latter the internal commerce of a State, and the power of each within its appropriate sphere is alike ample. So far, then, as the question of expediency is concerned, it resolves itself into a question whether inter-State railroad commerce shall be regulated at all. The Committee believe it ought to be, and that sooner or later it must be, and they believe also that every year's delay on the part of Congress to inaugurate the work but adds to the difficulties to be overcome, to the damages to be averted, and evils to be remedied. It has been said that, admitting the power to regulate commerce, it is not expedient to exercise it to the extent of limiting the charges to such as are reasonable. We have already considered the question as to the power to do this, and have seen that it is clearly a regulation and power within the sphere of Congress, and we here add without hesitation that we consider it not only most just, but most expedient. Any attempt to regulate this commerce which stops short of a prohibition of extortionate charges must prove altogether ineffectual as a remedy for existing evils. It is now well settled that the State can put no limit upon these charges. Let it also be acknowledged and settled that Congress cannot do so, and the evil which will result can be measured only by selfishness, avarice, and cupidity which can exist in a number of great corporate monopolies combining for their common interest, and controlled by no law whatever."

### WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION IN THE LEGISLATURE.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—There was a lively discussion in the Assembly to-day over the following resolution, offered by Mr. Sawyer (Reform) yesterday:

*Resolved* by the Assembly, the Senate concurring, that a special committee of five, three on the part of the Assembly and two on the part of the Senate, be appointed, whose duties it shall be to investigate the question of transportation in this State, and the question of revenue derived by the State from railway, express, and telegraph companies, said Committee to examine and report especially on the subject of railway tariffs and gross receipts in this State, whether the State has received the just amount due from such sources, and to report by bill, and also to report at an early day such facts as they may be able to obtain on the subject of

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION AND TARIFFS

generally.

Messrs. West and Cary, of Milwaukee, both Reformers, objected to the resolution as a discourtesy to a large and able Railroad Committee, before whom this matter would properly come, the former moving indefinite postponement and the latter reference to the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Sawyer opposed both motions. He said that it was of great importance that the Legislature and people should have full information in regard to the gross earnings and amount of property of railroads, whether the tariffs were proper, or ought to be reduced, and kindred questions. These might be considered by the Railroad Committee on whom he did not intend to cast any slur, but at former sessions they had had all they could do without entering on an investigation like this, which ought to be begun at once. He protested against reference as involving delay likely to be injurious, and intended to smother the resolution. He referred to the fact that the report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce showed a vast amount more grain received in that city than the railroads reported carrying there in the report on which the license on gross earnings was based, which would make a

GREAT DIFFERENCE IN THE STATE TAX.

He insisted that justice should be done the people as well as to the railroads.

Mr Carey protested that he was as ready for the investigation of this railroad question as anybody, and was willing to have it probed to the bottom, but such action might be taken as would do great injustice and harm to railroads and the people of the State. The Railroad Committee was large, and able to comprehend the whole subject and procure all the information desired. Let them say whether they had time to make the investigation and advise as to the new Committee.

Mr. Richmond (Reform) said this was a special motion, in regard to which the people of the State demanded the Legislature should do something

TO LESSEN THEIR GRIEVANCES.

As matters stand they felt entirely at the mercy of the railways, who had the power to make or break entire communities, a power which we had a right to limit.

Mr. Winans (Reform) regarded this as one of the most important subjects to come before the Assembly this winter. He supported the resolution because the subject required a careful examination, which, perhaps, the able Railroad Committee would not be able to give it.

Finally, Mr. Carey offered to amend, requiring the Committee to report within a week, after which he and Messrs. Rankin, Richmond, and Whitton (Reform), and Bingham (Republican), advocated reference, and Sawyer (Reform), opposed.

The discussion was cut short without action by the expiration of the morning hour.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ERIE CANAL IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The *Times* this morning publishes and indorses a two-column letter from Israel T. Hatch, of Buffalo, on the cheap transportation question, in which he contends that the Erie Canal, when dredged to the depth provided by law, and the locks completed yet remaining to be doubled, can control the trade of the West.

## EXPLOSION.

Fearful Havoc Caused by the Bursting of a Gasoline Pipe.

Nine Women Killed and Many Others Shockingly Injured.

BENNINGTON, Vt., Jan. 20.—The knitting mill of H. E. Bradford was burned this afternoon, the fire being caused by the leakage of a gasoline pipe. The gas ignited from a boiler fire, and, exploding, demolished the adjoining sewing room. Nine women at work there were instantly killed or burned to death in the fire which followed, and many others were injured, some shockingly. The card and sheeting rooms were saved. Loss about $100,000. Partially insured.

## POSTMASTER AT CINCINNATI.

A Genuine Sensation Among the Local Politicians—How Time-Servers Can Be for One Candidate To-Day and for Another To-Morrow—A Newspaper Expose.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The *Gazette*, of this city, has produced a genuine local sensation by publishing the letters and telegrams to the President and Postmaster-General, in application for the Postmastership of Cincinnati; for, aside from the unprecedented exposure of confidential official correspondence, it reveals a curious record of twisting and turning duplicity, deceit, and double-dealing on the part of the office-seekers, politicians, and the whole circle of publicly-accredited influential citizens, who put their hands to paper to further the schemes of their office-seeking friends. The nosing out of this pretty kettle of fish was performed by Gen. E. H. V. Boynton, special Washington correspondent of the *Gazette*, and there is no denying that he made

A TEN-STRIKE

by bringing it to light. Of course, he had special facilities at the Department, as representative of a "truly-loyal" journal, but what the latter has gained in that way will be discounted by the damage to the party men involved, whose personal mortification is intense at seeing themselves shown up as playing fast and loose. There have been a score of names presented, but the strife settled down at last for Gustav R. Wahle as the representative German candidate. His appointment was considered absolutely necessary to placate the German Republicans, who became fearfully demoralized during the last Presidential election. This position was taken by Messrs. Jacobi and Schoenle, editors of the Cincinnati *Courier*, German, who added in a postscript that their communication must be considered as

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL,

merely calculated for the extremest necessity. Conspicuous among this very confidential correspondence are letters to Mr. Creswell from Bob Harlan, a stalwart mulatto, whose facile tongue, insinuating manner, and familiarity with horseology secured for him an appointment from the President as Mail-Agent at Large. He alluded to his conversation with the President while at Washington, and dealt a stab on one hand to Foulds, incumbent, and to Kessler, expectant; while, on the other hand, he plastered Carey, and again Wahle, varying the thickness of the plaster according to the demands of the case.

THE WONDER

here is that Harlan stands so high among the official dignitaries at the Capital; but perhaps the word "joke" should be written instead of "wonder," for the Mail-Agent at Large is a harmless, oily sort of a bore; and now leads off a list of "cards" in the papers here to explain why he was for this man now, and that man again.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suit of the Keystone Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, Against the St. Louis Bridge Company.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Committee appointed to arbitrate the claim of the Keystone Bridge Company against the Illinois and St. Louis Bridge Company, of St. Louis, met at the Monongahela House to-day. The amount claimed by the Keystone Bridge Company is over $500,000, while the St. Louis Bridge Company has counter claims, for drawbacks, detentions, etc., amounting to over $200,000. The decision of the arbitrators is to be final, and without exception or appeal. The contract for building the bridge over the Mississippi at St. Louis was awarded to the Keystone Bridge Company for $2,000,000. One million has already been expended on it, and this claim is for alterations from the original plans, made by the St. Louis Bridge Company.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 20.—The Arbitrators in the case of the Keystone Bridge Company claim against the Illinois & St. Louis Bridge met this afternoon, and, after the oaths were administered to the Judges, adjourned till Feb. 1. The decision must be rendered in sixty days from the appointment.

Six Thousand Dollars Damages for Searching a House.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—In the suit of R. A. Patton vs. D. C. and H. M. Lowenstein, for searching his house for stolen goods, frightening his wife, and forcibly carrying off some of her apparel, the jury to-day returned a verdict for $6,000 damages.

## DAVENPORT.

Pigeon-Shooting Tournament—Wolf-Hunt—Baptist Sunday-Schools.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DAVENPORT, Ia., Jan. 20.—The Shooting Club of this city have made arrangements for a grand pigeon-shooting tournament, to take place at the fair-grounds here in February. One thousand pigeons have been purchased, and about $500 daily will be awarded in prizes. The tournament, which will last several days, will be open to the Northwest, and many crack shots are expected from all parts of the country.

A large number of wolves are reported throughout Iowa this winter, and in many instances hundreds of sheep, pigs, and poultry have been killed. In Jasper County, on Saturday next, there is to be a grand circle hunt for wolves that have been committing depredations there. Nearly 100 hunters will participate.

A State Baptist Sunday-School Mass-Meeting convenes in this city on Thursday, and lasts till Saturday. Ministers and others from all parts of the State will be in attendance.

## THE SIAMESE TWINS.

Their Death at Mount Viry, N. C.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A special from Richmond, Va., makes the announcement of the sudden death of the Siamese twins, last Saturday morning, the 17th, at their residence at Mount Viry, Surrey County, N. C. Chang was partially paralyzed last fall, since which time he has been fretful, very much debilitated, and strongly addicted to drinking liquor as a means of alleviating his sufferings. He had been quite feeble for several days,—so much so as to confine the brothers to bed.

Friday night Chang became worse and expired suddenly about 4 o'clock Saturday morning. Eng became so terribly shocked that he raved wildly for awhile. This attack was followed by what seemed to be a deadly stupor, and in two hours, it is supposed, from the death of Chang, Eng breathed his last.

The wives and families of the twins are in the deepest grief, the children, many of whom are deaf mutes, expressing their sorrow in the most pitiful manner.

## THE INDIANS.

The Chippewas Asking Compensation for Their Stolen Pine Lands.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—Shode-Ash-Kinny, Head Chief of the Mille Lacs Chippewas, visited Gov. Davis to-day, asking intercession at Washington in behalf of the three bands, that they be settled at farming on their present reservation. The Chief said that although his bands own a large interest in the pines sold to Wilder, they knew nothing of the sale till they heard of it through publications in the newspapers two months ago, several months after it had been consummated.

## DUBUQUE FAIR.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DUBUQUE, Ia., Jan. 20.—Another meeting of citizens was held to-night, when it resolved to hold a Northwestern Mechanical and Agricultural Fair at Dubuque for one week, commencing Sept. 7. Committees on Finance and Organization were appointed, to report at a meeting to be held next Saturday evening. Some of the subscribers to the State Fair fund doubled the amount of their subscriptions.

## WASHINGTON.

Senators Brownlow and Gordon Ventilate Their Views on Finance.

Bill to Be Introduced to Fix the Limit of Legal-Tenders at $400,000,000.

Waite's Nomination for Chief-Justice Reported Upon Favorably.

The Franking Privilege Likely to Be Partially Restored.

An Advance in the Whisky Tax Considered Probable.

House Rule Adopted as a Gag Upon the Minority.

### FINANCE AND THE REVENUE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MR. GORDON'S SPEECH.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The finances were again the topic of debate in the Senate to-day. A speech prepared by Mr. Brownlow, of Tennessee, was read by the Clerk, after which Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, obtained the floor, and made a strong appeal against specie-resumption and contraction of currency. The South, he said, was paralyzed for want of money. The planters could not pay their hands, and the cotton-crop would show a falling off of at least one-third this year, all in consequence of the scarcity of greenbacks.

"THE GREAT WAR SENATOR."

Mr. Chandler, of Michigan, better known as "the Great War Senator," started out with a statement that he was prepared to solve the great financial problem, but failed utterly to present any solution.

The inflationists are undoubtedly in the majority in the Senate, and when a vote is had on the resolutions of instructions the Finance Committee will be advised to report a bill looking to the increase of the volume of currency.

DISTILLERS AND THE REVENUE LAW.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue gave audience this morning to a delegation of distillers, who have come to the Capital to urge a modification of the Revenue law covering the bonds on alcohol for exportation. The delegation consisted of Messrs. O. B. Dykinson, and H. H. Shufeldt, of Chicago; C. N. Miller and T. O. Boyd, of New York; C. J. Howe, of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; John S. Miller, of Sterling, Ill.; and C. J. Fry, of Freeport. The Commissioner listened to their prayers, and promised to go with them before the Ways and Means Committee, and aid them to the best of his ability to obtain necessary relief. The impression prevails in Congressional circles that the Ways and Means Committee will report in favor of an increase of the tax on highwines to $2 a gallon.

REVENUE SEIZURES.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day agreed to report favorably on a bill providing that in cases of fraudulent undervaluation of imported merchandise, the confiscation penalty shall apply only to the particular items so undervalued, and not to the whole invoice.

REVENUE DECISION.

The revised regulations of the Treasury Department containing the latest decisions have been printed and are in the hands of the binders. They will be issued to the Customs officers throughout the country within a few days. The last revision of the regulations previous to this one was made in 1867.

REDUCTION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

A Government official feels it to be his sworn duty to oppose any reduction of appropriations affecting his particular branch of the service. The Surgeon-General has written a letter to the Appropriation Committee strongly objecting to a reduction of the estimates for his bureau.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE $44,000,000 RESERVE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The question of the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to draw on the $44,000,000 reserve has been dismissed by the Committee on Ways and Means, who have agreed to present the subject to the House, and have it settled there. They will present a resolution, however, fixing the limit of the National legal-tender currency at $400,000,000. This will prevent the return to the Treasury of any of the $44,000,000 that has been paid out.

HOUSE CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The House Committee on Accounts held a meeting to-night for the purpose of cutting down the contingent expenses of the House. It was agreed to recommend certain reductions of employes in several branches, and to put a stop to the expense of $5 a day heretofore allowed for hauling documents from the House Post-Office to the general distributing office down town. Altogether the reductions suggested will decrease the annual contingent expenses of the House to the extent of about $20,000.

### THE CHIEF-JUSTICESHIP.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE SENATE'S EXECUTIVE SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—Immediately after the expiration of the morning hour in the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, the Senate resolved itself into an executive session, to consider the President's last nomination for Chief-Justice. When the galleries had been cleared and the doors all closed, the Judiciary Committee, to which Mr. Waite's nomination had been referred, made a report unanimously recommending a confirmation of Mr. Grant's third choice. A motion to confirm was then made, whereupon

MR. SUMNER OBJECTED,

and the matter went over. This does not indicate an opposition that will cause any trouble. Mr. Sumner merely objected because he thought the matter was an important one, upon which it would not be advisable to act without some deliberation.

The report that Mr. Waite voted for McClellan in 1864 reached the Senate this morning and created some feeling. Members of the Ohio delegation were besieged by Senators with regard to the vote, till finally, to set the question at rest, Gen. Sherwood telegraphed to Waite at Cincinnati. The response was a denial, that he

DID NOT VOTE FOR M'CLELLAN,

which at once settled the momentarily increasing excitement, and nothing more has been heard of it. The friends of Williams and Cushing, who feel somewhat sore, will make a show of opposition, but it will not delay the confirmation materially. In places of public resort the tone of

COMMENT ON THE NOMINATION

has grown to be more and more complimentary both to the President and Mr. Waite, as the history and attainments of the latter are better understood. The appointment is, doubtless, acceptable to a more general extent than any other that could have been made.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—During the brief executive session of the Senate this afternoon a favorable report was made upon the nomination of Mr. Waite to be Chief-Justice. Senator Edmunds asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of the subject, but, as objection was made, the report went over under the rule for one day. The objection came from Mr. Sumner.

A RATIFICATION MEETING.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 20.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held in Post-Office Square this afternoon, in honor of the nomination of the Hon. M. R. Waite to the Chief-Justiceship. A parade of military and firemen took place. A salute of 100 guns was fired, and appropriate addresses were delivered.

THE HAMILTON COUNTY BAR.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The Bar Association of Hamilton County to-night unanimously adopted the following:

*Resolved*, That the appointment of the Hon. Morrison R. Waite to the great office of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States is one worthy to be made.

*Resolved*, That his character as a man, abilities, learning, and experience as a lawyer amply qualify him for the high position, and we are proud that this great honor has been conferred on a member of the Ohio Bar, and we know his elevation will prove equally an honor to the Bar of the Union.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—All the papers this morning have more or less to say about the President's latest nomination for Chief-Justice.

From the *Sun*: "Mr. Waite is well spoken of by those who are acquainted with him, but the fact that he is not generally known to the country will render his nomination for Chief-Justice less satisfactory than it might be otherwise."

From the *World*: "If President Grant's third selection for Chief Justice had happened to be his first, the appointment of Mr. Waite would have been received with wonder by the country and with disappointment and regret by that portion of the Bar who ever had any practice in the Supreme Court." "We have," it says, "no doubt that Mr. Waite possesses very good negative qualities," but comes to the conclusion that "the eight Associate Justices can decide every case as ably without Mr. Waite as with him, and the Senate would serve the country by keeping the office of Chief Justice vacant until we get a President who has some appreciation of the qualifications requisite for that great station."

From the *Herald*: "No other reason is apparent for


(See Eighth Page.)

## THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

### A Petition for a Peremptory Mandamus to Make It Sell Its Remaining Lands.

### President Newell Says the Company Will Argue the Matter in the Courts.

### The Point Involved Is What a "Public Sale" Means.

The act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad, the provisions of which were accepted by the Board of Directors of the railroad, contained a provision that all those lands embraced in its land-grant not disposed of within ten years after the completion of the road, should be sold at "public sale," the proceeds to be used to pay the bonds of the road. The line was completed in 1856, but the Company still retains a large amount of land, chiefly south of Centralia, nearly all north of that point having been disposed of. The remainder are open to purchasers at a fixed price, and sales are constantly making.

Since these lands are not subject to taxation, while owned by the road, the counties in which they lie were naturally desirous to have them sold, in order that the amount of taxable property within their limits might be increased. In 1870, Tom Casey, a member of the House of Representatives from Jefferson, a county deeply interested in this matter, introduced a bill directing the Trustees to proceed to sell at "public sale" all the lands undisposed of. It was vetoed by the Governor, and did not pass. In 1873, however, a similar bill did pass, and became a law in July. The Central did not auction off its lands as was intended by the act, and, consequently, Monday the Attorney-General filed with the Supreme Court, now sitting at Springfield, the following

PETITION

in the case of The People v. Messrs. Ketchum, Samuel D. Lockwood, and John M. Palmer, Trustees of the lands of the Illinois Central Railroad Company:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, CENTRAL GRAND DIVISION, SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, OF THE JANUARY TERM, A. D. 1874.

To the Honorable the Chief-Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Illinois:

The People of the State of Illinois, by James K. Edsall, the Attorney-General of said State, respectfully represent to Your Honors that heretofore, to wit: on the 10th day of March, A. D. 1851, the Illinois Central Railroad Company was organized as a corporation under a certain act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," approved Feb. 10, 1851; as more fully appears from the said act, published in the laws of 1851, at page 61, and in Purple's Statutes of Illinois, page 135, reference thereto had for greater certainty.

That under and in pursuance of the fifteenth section of said act, the Governor of the State of Illinois, to wit: on the 24th day of March, 1851, in his official capacity, and in behalf of the State of Illinois, and under the great seal thereof, executed and delivered to the said Illinois Central Railroad Company a deed conveying to said Company in fee simple, for the purpose of securing the construction of said road and branches, all and singular, the right of way, and all the lands which might be selected, along the lines of said road and branches, within the State, under the grant made by the Government of the United States to the State of Illinois, by virtue of a certain act of Congress of the United States, entitled, "An act granting the right of way, and making a grant of lands to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a railroad from Chicago to Mobile," approved Sept. 20, 1850; and also the right of way which the State of Illinois had theretofore obtained along and on the line of said railroad and its branches as theretofore located and surveyed for the use of the same, as well as the lots of ground obtained by the State within the City of Cairo for a depot, and all the grading, embankments, excavations, surveys, work, materials, personal property, profiles, plats, and papers, constructed, procured, and done, by or on behalf of the State of Illinois for or on account of said road and branches; also the right of way over and through lands owned by the State.

That, simultaneously with the execution of the said deed by the Governor of the State of Illinois aforesaid, the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, under its corporate seal, and in due form of law executed and delivered to Morris Ketchum, John Moore, and Samuel D. Lockwood, the said Trustees named in said "Act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," a deed of trust, whereby the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, in due form of law, conveyed to said Trustees and their successors in office, all and singular, the lands, and everything included in and conveyed in fee-simple, so executed by the Governor of the State of Illinois to said Company as aforesaid, and, in addition thereto, the railroad or railroads which might be built upon or along said track or tracks, line or lines, and materials for the construction thereof, with all and singular the buildings, shops, engine-houses, turn-outs, stations, and real estate of every nature and description, belonging to or in anywise appertaining to said road and branches, in trust for the uses, trusts, and purposes particularly expressed in the said act to incorporate said railroad company, and in conformity with the provisions of said act in that behalf.

And the people of the State of Illinois, by their Attorney-General aforesaid, further represent and show to Your Honors that the said railroad, in said act described and mentioned, and the said branches thereof, were by the said Illinois Central Railroad Company built and completed under and in pursuance of the provisions of said act, on or before the 27th of September, 1856; that is to say, that the said main-trunk or central line of said road to run from the City of Cairo to the southern terminus of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and extending through the Counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Union, Jackson, Perry, Washington, Marion, Fayette, Shelby, Macon, DeWitt, McLean, Woodford, Marshall, and into the County of LaSalle, in the State of Illinois, and a certain branch thereof extending from said northern terminus on the Illinois & Michigan Canal to the City of Dunleith, a point on the Mississippi River opposite the City of Dubuque, and through the Counties of LaSalle, Lee, Ogle, Stephenson, and Jo Daviess in said State; and also the certain branch thereof extending from Branch Junction, in the County of Marion, to the City of Chicago, and through the Counties of Marion, Effingham, Cumberland, Coles, Douglas, Champaign, Ford, Iroquois, Kankakee, Will, and Cook, in said State, were completed on or before the 27th day of September, A. D. 1856. And that more than ten years have elapsed since the said road and its branches were so completed.

The said people of the State of Illinois further represent that under and by virtue of the provisions of said act of Congress, making such grant of lands to the State of Illinois, for the purpose aforesaid, every alternate section of land in even numbers, six sections in width, on each side of said road and branches thereof, except such sections as had previously been sold by the United States, or as to which pre-emption rights had attached, by virtue of the premises became vested in the said Trustees and their successors in office, in trust, for the uses and purposes aforesaid; and that in lieu of such alternate sections as had been sold by the United States, or as to which pre-emption rights had attached, other lands were in pursuance of the said act of Congress selected, and thereby the title to such other lands was also vested in said Trustees, in trust, for the same uses and purposes.

That the twenty-second section of the said act to incorporate the said Illinois Central Railroad Company contained the following provision, to-wit:

"The lands selected under said act of Congress, and hereby authorized to be conveyed, shall be exempt from all taxation under the laws of this State until sold and conveyed by said corporation."

And the seventeenth section of said act also contains a provision in these words, to-wit: "All lands remaining unsold at the expiration of ten years after the completion of said road and branches shall be offered at public sale annually, until the whole is disposed of, and the avails applied to the payment of the outstanding bonds of the Company as aforesaid; or, if no such bonds be outstanding, avails to be paid to said Company."

And the People of the State of Illinois, by the Attorney-General, further represent and show to the Court that, although more than ten years have elapsed, as aforesaid, since the completion of said road and branches thereof, and each portion of said lands still remaining unsold by the said Trustees and their successors, are still held by the said Trustees subject to the uses, trusts, and purposes for which the title thereto was so vested in said Trustees.

And that said Trustees hereinafter named, and now in office, have within their possession, and under their control, full and accurate descriptions of said unsold lands, and that it would lead to great prolixity and be a matter of great difficulty to give full and accurate descriptions of such unsold lands in this petition; that such unsold lands are situated in various counties in this State, including the Counties of Alexander, Pulaski, Marion, Union, Perry, Washington, Fayette, Shelby, Macon, DeWitt, and other counties, and that there is of such unsold lands 200,000 acres or upwards, but that the precise quantity is best known to said Trustees, and the petitioner is unable to state the same with greater accuracy.

That on or about the —— day of ——, A. D. 1866, said John Moore, one of the said Trustees, died, and on the 15th day of October, 1866, John M. Palmer was duly appointed by the Governor as such Trustee in the place of, and as successor to, said John Moore, so deceased, and whose office as such Trustee had become vacant, and that the said Morris Ketchum, Samuel D. Lockwood, and John M. Palmer are now, and for more than five years last past have been, the acting Trustees, duly appointed and qualified as such Trustees.

That it is and has been the duty of the said Morris Ketchum, Samuel D. Lockwood, and John M. Palmer, as such Trustees, to execute the trust and perform the duties imposed upon them by virtue of the premises, and annually since the expiration of ten years after the completion of said road and branches, to offer at public sale all said lands so unsold, until the whole is disposed of; that under and by virtue of the act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to compel the Trustees of the lands granted to the Illinois Central Railroad Company to execute their trust," approved March 28, 1873, to advertise for sale, and offer at public sale, all the lands by the said act of Congress granted as aforesaid, and by the State of Illinois conveyed, or intended to be conveyed, to the said Illinois Central Railroad Company, and by said Company conveyed to said Trustees and their successors, and which remain unsold, upon some day during the months of October and November in the year 1873, and during the months of April and May in each year thereafter, until all said lands are disposed of, at the Court-Houses in each county, in accordance with the provisions of the State in such case made and provided.

That the said Trustees have hitherto wholly disregarded the provisions of the statute aforesaid, and the duties of their trust in that behalf, and have neglected and refused to execute such trust, and annually offer such unsold lands at public sale; and neglected and refused to advertise and offer such lands or any of them at public sale in the months of October and November, A. D. 1873, or at any other time in said year, as required by the statute aforesaid; and the duties and obligations so imposed upon said Trustees by virtue of the premises, and still neglect and refuse so to do, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided.

And that, by reason of such failure of said Trustees to so execute their trust, said lands so remaining unsold are withheld from taxation under the laws of the State of Illinois, and the people of said State are deprived of the benefits of such public sale of said lands, to their great detriment and injury.

And the said people of the State of Illinois, by their Attorney-General aforesaid, pray that the said Morris Ketchum, Samuel D. Lockwood, and John M. Palmer, the Trustees of said lands of said Illinois Central Railroad Company, may be summoned to answer this petition in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, and in accordance with the usage and practice of this Court in such cases, and that upon the formal hearing of the cause a peremptory writ of mandamus may be awarded by this Court against said Morris Ketchum, Samuel D. Lockwood, and John M. Palmer, and their successors as such Trustees, commanding them and their successors to advertise and offer at public sale and sell to the highest bidder (who shall bid therefor not less than $2 per acre) all the lands remaining unsold which were granted to the State of Illinois by virtue of the act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act granting right of way and making a grant of lands to the States of Illinois, Mississippi, and Alabama, in aid of the construction of a road from Chicago to Mobile," approved Sept. 20, 1850, and which lands were granted and conveyed by the State of Illinois to the Illinois Central Railroad, in the manner aforesaid, under and by virtue of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the Illinois Central Railroad Company," approved Feb. 10, 1851; and by said Company in pursuance of said act, conveyed to the Trustees therein named, and their successors in such trust; and during the months of April and May of the year A. D. 1874, and in the same months of each year thereafter, offer at public vendue, at the Court-House in each county in this State in which any of said unsold lands shall be situated, all such lands in such county then remaining unsold, and further commanding said Trustees and their successors in such trust that, before making any such public sale in any county, they give public notice thereof by advertisement in some newspaper published in the county where the land to be sold is situated, which advertisement shall contain a description of the land, and notice of the time, terms, and place of sale, and shall be published for at least four successive weeks prior to the first day of the sale.

And further commanding said Trustees and their successors in such trust to offer at every such sale, in any county, all the lands lying in such county, in such quantities as will be most advantageous in promoting a fair sale thereof, and not exceeding 40 acres in one tract, and sell to the highest and best bidder or bidders therefor, and that no such lands shall be withdrawn from sale so long as any one will bid therefor any sum not less than $2 per acre, and that said land be offered for sale in the order advertised, and when any tract is put up for sale the auctioneer or person selling shall cry the same for at least five minutes; and that upon the making of any such sale the said Trustees make and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers a deed of conveyance, vesting the title to the lands sold in such purchaser or purchasers, so that said lands shall thereafter become immediately taxable, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

And that such other and further proceedings may be had, and orders made herein, as shall be conformable to law, and as the circumstances of the case may hereafter require.

MR. NEWELL'S VIEWS.

A reporter called on Mr. Newell, President of the Illinois Central, for the purpose of learning what he had to say about the matter, but he declined to be interviewed, saying that the public could not possibly have any interest in the private affairs of the Company. It had not been notified of the filing of the petition for the writ, but its side of the case would be presented to the court by competent attorneys. There remain unsold between 200,000 and 300,000 acres of the grant, and the Company claimed that it had complied with the requirements of the law. Others contends that it had not, and the matter would be decided by the courts.

THE CONTROVERSY

seems to have arisen on the construction of the words "public sale." The Company assert that, fixing a price upon the lands and allowing any one to have them who will take them for the sum named, is a compliance with the provision with the provisions of the act of incorporation. The other side, however, claim that a "public sale" is an auction—that the lands must be put up after proper announcement and sold to the highest bidder.

Until the Supreme Court passes upon the question, the Company will probably continue selling the land as it has done up to the present time.

## THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

### Caleb Cushing and Judge Taney—Rectification of Misstatements.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: It seems that errors which are sanctified by time are the most difficult to eradicate. It would seem that, after the passion of party-strife had been allayed, intelligent and accountable moral beings would take no pleasure in perpetuating a lie which was coined for the purpose of "firing the public heart."

In order to make a point against Caleb Cushing after his nomination for Chief-Justice, the Chicago *Evening Journal* stated, or intended to create the impression, that Mr. Cushing, as Attorney-General of the United States, was counsel in the Dred Scott case; and that he fully advocated and embraced the doctrine of Chief-Justice Taney. And then the *Journal* quoted what politicians in former times put into the mouth of Judge Taney as expressive of his sentiments, viz.:

Negroes, whether slave or free, are beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they have no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

The only points made by the *Journal* were both false: Cushing was not counsel in the case, and Chief-Justice Taney never indorsed any such sentiment, and did not pretend to say that he held any such views. Taney was a man of the very highest character. As a Judge, America never produced a greater. In point of ability, he was the equal of Marshall; in point of learning, his superior. It is a duty now that every lawyer owes, to rescue his character from the silly attacks of the ignorant and Jesuitical. It cannot be expected that the *Journal* could understand or appreciate a great Judge or lawyer. On account of the oft-repeated *lie*, I desire that THE TRIBUNE should repeat again what Chief-Justice Taney did say in that celebrated opinion (See 19 Howard, 407):

It is difficult at this day to realize the state of public opinion in relation to that unfortunate race, which prevailed in the civilized and enlightened portions of the world at the time of the Declaration of Independence, and when the Constitution of the United States was framed and adopted. But the public history of every European nation displays it in a manner too plain to be mistaken.

They had for more than a century before been regarded as beings of an inferior order, and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, and treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it. This opinion was at that time fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and men in every grade and position in society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of this opinion.

And in no nation was this opinion more firmly fixed or more uniformly acted upon than by the English Government and English people. They not only seized them on the coast of Africa, and sold them, or held them in slavery for their own use, but they took them, as ordinary articles of merchandise, to every country where they could make a profit on them, and were far more extensively engaged in this commerce than any other nation in the world.

The opinion thus entertained and acted upon in England was naturally impressed upon the Colonies they founded on this side of the Atlantic. And, accordingly, a negro of the African race was regarded by them as an article of property, and held, and bought, and sold as such, in every one of the Thirteen Colonies which united in the Declaration of Independence, and afterwards formed the Constitution of the United States. The slaves were more or less numerous in the different Colonies as slave-labor was found more or less profitable. But no one seems to have doubted the correctness of the prevailing opinion of the time.

The Chief-Justice was giving the history of African slavery, and the sentiments of the European races upon the question; and he simply said that, a hundred years prior to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, the negro was considered as having no rights which the white man was bound to respect. Can any one doubt that such was the sentiment in that far-off time? To deny it is simply to write oneself an ignoramus.

There are but few left who indorse any such sentiment; and, indeed, there are few who do not rejoice at the defeat of Caleb Cushing on account of his past political sentiments. But no man with a spark of honesty in his composition will at this day allege that Judge Taney expressed any such barbarous sentiments as his own. To do so simply shows the gross ignorance of the person asserting the same. P.

## YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

### Destruction of the Central Union Depot.

### Several Valuable Cars and Much Baggage Burned.

### Heavy Conflagration on State Street.

### The Total Losses Amount to $200,000.

THE UNION DEPOT.

Two of the most disastrous fires which have occurred in Chicago since the great conflagration broke out yesterday morning, and, before they could be got under, caused the destruction of several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property. The fire first broke out at the Central Union Depot.

THE FIRST INTIMATION

given that something unusual was going on was the alarm of fire which rang out at a few minutes past 3 from Box 5, situated at the corner of Lake street and Michigan avenue. The sounder of the alarm was Frank Luiks, the watchman of the Union Depot. His first glimpse of the fire was got at the news-stand, through the roof of which he found volumes of smoke issuing. Before he had time to sound the alarm the flames had made their way to the roof, and gained a stronghold in the very centre of the frame structure erected on the ruins of the depot after the great fire. Through this it spread with such

FEARFUL RAPIDITY,

that, when the engines arrived, it was apparent that only a part, if any, of the depot could be saved. The firemen fought the flames energetically, but the struggle was an unequal one, and the interior of the depot was cleaned out by the fire. With a switch engine some employes of the Company busied themselves successfully for some time in the work of drawing the passenger cars which were in the station to a place of safety, but were finally obliged to desist while several yet remained in the building, which had become one vast fire, upon which the exertions of the firemen were completely unavailing.

THE LOSSES

of the three railroad companies which occupied the station—the Michigan Central, the Illinois Central, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy—were as follows: Michigan Central, two cars badly burned, $7,000; half interest in the depot, $7,000; baggage, $3,000. The building was uninsured, but on the other burned property this railroad had an insurance in Eastern companies amounting to about two-thirds of its value.

The Illinois Central losses were as follows: Half interest in the depot, $7,000; one passenger car completely destroyed, $5,000; one passenger car badly burned, $2,000; one car blistered, $200; baggage, $5,000. This railroad had no insurance on any of its property destroyed.

The losses of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad were as follows: One passenger car completely destroyed, $5,000; one passenger car partially burned, $2,000; two cars scorched, $500; baggage, $2,500. The whole of this property was insured in Eastern companies. The only loss sustained by the Pullman Palace Car Company was occasioned by the scorching of the rear end of one of their cars, the "Ruby," which will entail a loss of only $500. The total number of pieces of baggage which were in the station at the time of the fire was 276, of which only 16 were saved.

THE NEWS STAND.

Mr. C. W. Lyon, the proprietor of the news and fruit stand in which the fire originated, estimates his loss at between $3,000 and $4,000. The destruction of the part of the building which could burn was most complete, the efforts of the firemen being solely directed to hindering the spreading of the flames to other buildings.

During yesterday the different railroad companies interested cogitated upon what should be done in the way of

FUTURE STATION ACCOMMODATION

for their passengers, but nothing definite was decided upon. The Michigan Central and Illinois Central will continue to leave the Central Depot as usual, but for a few days will discharge passengers and baggage at Twenty-second street. Passengers and baggage coming to town by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road will have to get off at the depot corner of Sixteenth street and Indiana avenue. The through trains will continue to start from the old place. As a temporary resort the bare walls, which have twice felt the fury of a midnight fire and re-echoed the shouts of excited firemen, will be filled with frame structures, which will have to do until the city sell the Railroad Companies a suitable lot on which to erect "the finest depot in the country." For waiting-rooms and ticket-offices in the present emergency, the large double store in the Armour building, on the corner of Randolph street and Michigan avenue has been rented, and the carpenters are already at work fitting it up for the purpose.

ONLY TWO CASUALTIES

occurred during the fire. One was the laming of the ankle of George Ludlow, proprietor of the depot restaurant, who had to jump out of a window to escape the flames, which pressed close upon his back. The other was the severe burning of the faces of two firemen belonging to No. 7 engine, James Heaney and Patrick H. McCabe. They were busily engaged removing baggage from the burning building, when a number of cartridges exploded, burning them, and causing them at once to run for safety. McCabe was more severely injured than Heaney, and had to be taken to his home in a cab.

THE SAFES

of the various companies were opened during the afternoon, and contents found to be uninjured, the fire, though furious while it lasted, having been of too short duration to have much effect upon them.

### THE STATE STREET FIRE.

About twenty minutes after the breaking out of the railroad depot fire, the alarm sounded from Box 25, and those of the city fire engines, which were not already engaged, repaired in its direction. As a precautionary measure against a possible third fire breaking out somewhere else, Marshal Benner sent four engines back to their quarters. With the remainder of the newcomers he tackled the second fire, which was discovered to be in the stone-front building Nos. 296 and 298 State street, occupied by Armstrong & Co., as an oil and paint store. As is usual in fires fed by such inflammable material, the flames, speedily spreading, obtained in a short time complete possession of the building.

THE HEAT OF THE FIRE

was so intense that the St. James Hotel opposite smoked from roof to basement, and a stream of water had to be diverted from the main fire to hinder its sashes and woodwork from bursting into flame. In a short time the fire spread to Merwin Church's "Housekeepers' Resort," next door south, and Colby & Wirts' furniture store, next door north. The inflammable nature of the material in this latter store gave the fire a fresh impetus, and increased the chances of one in the hotel over the way. Before it was got under way the fire attacked John A. Reiss' cigar store, No. 288; W. T. Stickney's underwear store, and the Woven Wire Mattress Company's store, in No. 286.

THE FALLING WALL.

While the fire was at its height the front wall of Armstrong & Co.'s store came crushing to the ground, having given just enough warning of its intention to do so to allow the escape of a half-a-dozen firemen, who were standing immediately beneath it.

THE WIND FELL

at this moment, and the firemen made a lasting impression on the flames in the top story of Colby & Wirts' furniture store. Fighting back the flames on the south, in the seething shell of what was once Church's "Housekeepers' Resort," the firemen confined them to that locality, and in a brief half-hour it was apparent that the fire was conquered. During the rest of the night and day engines played upon the ruins of the completely-destroyed stores of Colby & Wirts and Merwin Church.

During the fire there was

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT

in the vicinity of the burning buildings, more especially in the St. James Hotel, immediately opposite. The guests of that hotel who were occupying front rooms were early made aware of the dangerous proximity of the enemy, and wisely got up from their beds, and prepared for sudden departure whenever it might be deemed necessary. There was no panic, however, the only occupants of the hotel who lost their heads on the occasion being some of the female servants, who had been burned out in hotel fires previously, and who made up their bundles and rushed from the building to a place of safety as nearly in the vicinity of Lincoln Park as possible.

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

The loss on the buildings by the proprietors, and on stocks by the storekeepers, as well as the amount of their insurances, were compiled by Mr. Sloan, as follows:

The store Nos. 296 and 298 State street was owned by Mr. E. G. Mason, and was insured as follows: Commercial Union, $7,500; Royal, $5,000. It was occupied by Armstrong & Co., dealers in paints and oils; total loss about $18,000, insured as follows: Atlantic and Pacific, $2,500; Lycoming, $2,500; Penn, $2,500; Fairfield Company, $3,000; American (Pa.), $2,500; German, Erie, $2,500; Humboldt, N. J., $2,500; Pennsylvania, $2,500. The third floor was occupied by Yeomans & Co., manufacturers of spring beds,—total loss about $4,000; insured in Atlantic and Pacific for $1,250; Allemania, O., $1,250.

Nos. 300 and 302 State street, four-story stone, were partially destroyed. Loss on building, about $25,000. Insured in Commercial Union, $7,500; Royal, $5,000. Occupied by M. Church's Housekeepers' Resort. Loss, about $20,000 to $25,000. Insured in Home (O.), $1,000; Ætna, $5,000; Girard, $2,000; German American, $2,000; Mutual (New Orleans), $2,000; National of Hartford, $1,000; Atlas (New Orleans), $1,000.

No. 304, stone front, owned by Sam Bogardus, was damaged to the extent of $2,000. Insured in the Underwriters' for $3,000; Imperial, $2,000; Home, $3,000; Howard, $2,000. It was used by M. W. & E. F. Lester, dealers in stoves. Loss on stock between $5,000 and $10,000. Insurance: Adriatic, $2,000; Millville, $1,000; Allemania, Pa., $2,000; Citizens', N. J., $3,000; Firemen's Fund, $3,000; Allemania, Ohio, $2,000; Globe, $2,000; German, Erie, $2,000. Nos. 292 and 294, stone front, four-story, owned by Orson Smith, was damaged to the amount of $4,000. Insurance: Commercial Union, $5,000; Ætna, $5,000; London, Liverpool & Globe, $5,000; Traders', $3,000. This was occupied by Colby & Wirts, furniture dealers. Loss, about $10,000 to $15,000 on stock. Insurance: Home, Ohio, $4,000; Peoples', of Trenton, N. J., $2,500; Neptune, $2,500; National, Philadelphia, $1,000; Armenia, $3,000; Fire Association, $5,000; American, Philadelphia, $3,000; Pennsylvania, $800, and $5,000 on rents.

No. 290 also damaged; was owned by Alexander. Loss, $300. Insurance: Home, Howard, and Manhattan, $5,000 each. Occupied by J. N. Reiss as cigar store. Loss, $100. Insured in Phenix, of Brooklyn, for $1,000. Miller Brothers, who occupied third floor, sustained a small loss.

OTHER LOSS.

The damage to the St. James Hotel did not amount to more than $300, which amount will cover the harm done to the rear of Nos. 41 and 43 Third avenue.

THE CAUSES.

The cause of neither fire had been discovered yesterday, and though suspicions of incendiarism were by no means uncommon during yesterday, still the destruction in both cases was so complete that all evidences of an incendiary act must have been destroyed, if they ever existed.

EVAPORATION OF LIQUOR.

One of the losers by the fire was a whisky firm, whose barrels of generous fluids, in the excitement of the moment, were trundled into the street without the rescuers fully having due respect to whether their bungholes were properly secured or not. Here was a golden opportunity for the employment of a surreptitiously inserted straw. The liquor-dealer does not know whether such instruments were or were not brought into play, but he does know that such of the kegs and barrels as were not securely bunged the night before were minus a number of gallons yesterday morning. Take the two fires together, they gave the firemen, who worked splendidly, as hard a night's work as they have had since the 8th of October, 1871.

## MRS. WILLIAMS.

### What a Lady-Correspondent Says of Her.

*Washington Letter to the Cincinnati Gazette.*

. . . Mrs. Williams has, after all, been the head and front of the offending. Into her early history has been inserted the phalanges aforesaid, and her shortcomings have been inspected by the light of social magnifying glasses, causing the verdict to go forth to the world, "Mene, Mene Tekel, Upharsin!" And, according to a fiat on her later life, "Mrs. Williams' carriage has stopped her husband's way to the Chief-Justiceship."

She is a woman above the medium height, with a small, well-shaped head, crowned with wavy, black hair, a straight, rather thin nose, large, melting, dark eyes, arched over with delicate eyebrows, rather too much color for the proverbial *spirituelle* of American women, a long, white, full throat; and neck, bust, and arms bordering on the superb, with a slight touch of Cleopatra voluptuousness. She carries herself easily, gracefully, proudly. Thus she appears at the age trembling somewhere between the late thirties or early forties. Her manners are unexceptionably cordial, and her dressing rich. She must have been very striking as a girl, of the pronounced type, with startling boldness of beauty given by the contrast between black hair and dark fringed eyes, with clear, fair skin and heightened color. But age and association have toned the contrasts down to mellower tints, and her wonderfully quick intuitions have adapted her to the various conspicuous positions which she has easily and naturally filled.

Her early history is as full of romance as one of Dumas' novels, and I dare Rhoda Broughton to produce a story to eclipse it. At 16 she married against her parents' wishes a man whose subsequent treatment of her vindicated the family's disapproval and her application for a divorce. These were the days when her headstrong, impetuous nature was strong within her, and her own will her only law. Following its dictates, she drifted westward, perchance for adventure, peradventure in hopes of a fortune. There, girl-woman as she was, with the waves of self still surging unsubdued, after teaching music for awhile, she consented to bow her neck a second time to an unhappy matrimonial yoke. Her second husband, Mr. George, was a driver on one of the lines of stages crossing the plains, and proved to be a good-for-nothing fellow, who frequently abused her, and had nothing to recommend him but a sort of devil-may-care, handsome face. A pretty picture his wife often afforded the tourist as, standing before their log-cabin, she stood with her white arms, bright face, and simple dress, hanging out the family linen. Her husband's treatment became at last so unendurable that friends procured for her the services of Judge Williams, then a quiet Western lawyer, who loosed her from her unhappy thraldom through the medium of a divorce. Mrs. George still westward pushed her way to California, and taught school in San Francisco, where many years afterward Judge Williams met and married the woman the memory of whose peculiar beauty had never left him. When she heard her husband, Mr. George, was sick, she traveled miles to watch over him in his last hours, and was with him when he died. The woman has marvelous adaptability, and spirit, and nerve, and ambition enough for Agrippina herself, and, withal, the tact and executive ability to raise herself along with the advancing fortunes of her husband. It may be that her ambition has o'erreached itself and that it would have been better for her had she rested content with her husband as Attorney-General, for in that position the cobra Society inflated not its venomous head, and such whispers as had been floating about were allowed to vanish in thin air. Now she lies stranded on the sands of her own high-reachings, stung to death by the asp of social tongues. I for one am sorry that from so brave a spirit the goblet of luscious realization has been so rudely snatched.

### A Conventual Tragedy.

The London *Echo* remarks: "'Sister, let thy sorrows cease; sinful brother, part in peace,' are grisly words, apt to haunt the pillow of every youthful reader of Sir Walter Scott's masterpiece. The awful drama, of which they form the climax, has too often had its counterpart of reality. The traces of a conventual tragedy have just been discovered, say the *Neue Freie Presse*, in the court-yard of a convent adjoining the Church of St. Euphemia, at Verona. Some children playing in this yard amused themselves by throwing stones at the wall, a small portion of which gave way, and fell inward. In the cavity thus detected was found a large, roughly-hewn wooden chest, containing the bodies of a man and woman. Both had been decapitated, and their heads lay at their feet. These corpses were reduced almost to the condition of skeletons. That of the man appeared to belong to one in the full vigor of early manhood, that of the woman betokened extreme youth and perfection of form, the hands and feet being surprisingly small and well-shaped. What remained of her dress showed that she was either a nun or in some way connected with the religious establishment which has left this memento of its existence. The man appears to have worn an embroidered shirt, which leads to the inference that he, like Marmion, had sought his Constance on forbidden ground, and paid the penalty of his temerity with his life. The cloister of St. Euphemia belonged to the Augustinians, and was abolished in 1805.

## ELEVATED RAILWAY.

### A Novel Device by a Chicago Inventor.

### Description of the Proposed Road, Cars, Method of Running, Etc.

### It Will Be Practically Tested This Summer.

The aim of inventors seems to be chiefly directed toward the discovery of new means of application of the old forces in common use, and rarely toward the utilization of the forces of Nature, which are always in operation, and which cost nothing except the machinery to apply them. The sun's heat, the pressure of the atmosphere, and the attraction of gravitation have been almost wholly ignored as useful agents, and even electricity is applied to a very limited number of uses, and, when employed at all, is first created by chemical combinations instead of being collected from the great reservoir, Mother Earth. In fact, it seems as if the forces which one would think most available are those least known and employed. It has been left to a Chicago inventor to make one of the first, and, apparently, most successful, attempts to utilize the attraction of gravitation as a means of rapid locomotion. Mr. E. G. Blatherwick, a commission merchant doing business at No. 53 West Lake street, has recently patented a device for a street railway, dependent upon gravity for the motive power. After four years of trial and study in his leisure moments, he has obtained a result which promises to be completely successful.

The railway itself consists of a series of inclined tracks, elevated upon a framework of heavy pillars and trestles, upon which the wheels which carry the car travel. The central posts are heavy timbers, twelve inches square, into which are set the cross joists which support the double tracks on each side. The inner track is set one foot from the post, and the outer is eighteen inches from the inner. The tracks are set on beds, two by fourteen inches, and are braced to the trestle-work and to each other. The cars do not run on the tracks, but a set of four wheels with grooved edges travel on the half-round rails, and the car is suspended from the axles of these wheels by wire rope. On starting at the highest point of the first section of track, the car is hung about one foot clear of the ground, and, as the sections are one mile long or more, and the grade is about twenty-five feet to the mile, it is evident that the car would strike the ground within a very short distance. To obviate this, a large wheel, 5 feet in diameter, is placed at the front end of the car, on the side. This wheel is turned by spokes, like a ship's wheel, and the bold pilot of the car occupies a little platform where he can keep a lookout for passengers and work the machine. As the wheels descend the incline, the operator winds up the car a distance corresponding to the vertical fall, by means of his large wheel, and a series of pinion-wheels which turn the shaft to which the supporting rope is attached. The car is thus kept constantly at the same distance from the ground at which it started, and the exertion necessary is not great, owing to the lightness of the car and the leverage obtained by the gearing. The tracks are arranged with opposite inclination on opposite sides of the posts, so that the cars travel in opposite directions on each side.

As above stated, the average length of the inclined sections is one mile, but the road can be extended indefinitely by a simple contrivance. On reaching the lowest point, the wheels run upon a piece of track which slides vertically in grooveways to the height of the original starting-point. The trestle-work here is again high up, the wheels start on their descent once more, and the journey continues. The car itself is neither raised nor lowered, but the wheel is simply thrown out of gear, and the rope unwinds from the cylinder to be rewound as the wheels again descend. The sets of wheels weigh less than 100 pounds each, and are raised by the descent of a counter-weight at each station, where a station-keeper is placed to attend to the changing of wheels from the lower to the upper track.

Each car carries ten persons, for each of whom a seat is provided with a sliding door for each seat, and, when they are filled, no more passengers can be carried. The cars weigh about 500 pounds each, and cost from $75 to $100. It is thought that the road will not cost over $2,000 per mile where the incline is not over twenty feet to the mile. The rate of speed, of course, depends upon the amount of the incline, and the weight of the car and passengers. The full cars should have a speed of fifteen miles per hour, with an inclination of twenty-five feet to the mile. They may have more, but the conductor has a brake upon the wheels, and another check in the shape of two obliquely inclined iron rods which will drag along the ground to prevent lateral motion of the car. They can be pressed into the ground by a treadle, and the forward motion thus checked also.

Mr. Blatherwick's idea is to have his railway first put on trial along the lake front, from Randolph street to Park Row. It will not be in the way there, and its merits can be fully tested. The line could then be extended to Kenwood, Hyde Park, and South Park, if thought desirable. It is also under advisement to use it on the right of way obtained for a narrow-gauge railway to Evanston. It is claimed for it that it can be used for both long and short distances. Some cars will be "through cars," making no stop except at each mile station. Others will be used for transient travel. When a car going in one direction is emptied, at the next station it will be shifted across to the return track and sent to the terminus. In this way, people going short distances will take the way cars, and will be able to get on or off where they please. People in a hurry to go long distances will not be detained by stoppages to take on and let off the way passengers.

A stock company is now in process of formation, and it is probable that a line, in some direction, will be in operation by the middle of summer. It is claimed that a car, in passing along, will take up no more room than two persons walking abreast, and that at all other times the posts alone will be in the way. The trestle-work can be ornamented, and need not be more unsightly than a row of telegraph poles. The advantages gained will be quick rides at cheap fares, and, the cost of building being so little, the roads can be run to every locality needing them. Persons to whom horse-car and "bus" travel is slow and disagreeable, and also quite expensive, will hail with pleasure any invention which will guarantee comfort, speed, and a reduction of rates. If Mr. Blatherwick has produced such a machine, he will undoubtedly reap an enduring harvest of gratitude and small change.

## THE WICHITA TRAGEDY.

### Arrest of the Wife of One of the Murderers—How She Became an Accomplice in the Crime.

*From the Kansas City Times.*

Justice is slow at times, but ever sure. From the ashes of the fearful holocaust at Wichita the spirit of the murdered Seivers, alias Texas, has come a cry for justice, which promises to be satisfied so far as lies in the power of man to grant it. The woman who was by her own written confession, made in an intercepted letter to her husband, McNutt, an accomplice to this most heartless and horrid crime, was arrested last night in this city by Marshal Page, and turned over to Sheriff Smith, of Sedgwick County, Kan., on a requisition issued by Gov. Osborn.

Mrs. McNutt bore her arrest with great calmness. It was the calmness of despair. She, of the three murderers, is the least guilty, and should be regarded more with pity than blame. She was the wife of a man to whom she had given her honor months before he gave her his name, and then when the time arrived for the perpetuation of the horrible crime, she wrote a piteous appeal to McNutt to refrain from staining his hands in the life-blood of an innocent man. This appeal fell into the hands of the authorities at Wichita, and is one of the strongest proofs of Winner's and McNutt's guilt.

The story of Mrs. McNutt's life is brief but rather interesting, and as this case is likely to excite general public interest, it will not be at this time out of place to lay it before our readers. She is the daughter of a poor but respectable family by the name of Bryant, residing near Liberty, in Clay County. At the age of 18 she left home and went to Leavenworth, Kansas, where she went to work in a hotel. It was here she met with the author of her present trouble, Mr. McNutt, and she conceived a passion for him which nothing has as yet eradicated. When McNutt came to Kansas City and went into business, opening a painter's shop on Missouri avenue, Miss Bryant also came to this city and went to work in a respectable boarding-house on Walnut street, where she bore an unexceptionably good name. Last August she went to live with McNutt as his wife, although she was not married to him until November, when Justice Ranson tied the matrimonial tie.

It now transpires that this marriage was made solely to cover up this premeditated murder, and obtain the $5,000 from the insurance company in which McNutt had insured his life. It was not until several months after the policy had been taken out in favor of Mrs. McNutt that Miss Bryant was duly married to her husband. Winner and McNutt closed up their shop in this city soon afterwards and went to Wichita, and a few days before Christmas one of them came to Kansas City and induced poor Seivers, a harmless and well-known young man of McGee's Addition, to go back with him to Wichita, to be murdered and roasted, so that his body should personate that of McNutt, upon whose life the $5,000 should be obtained. The tragedy was played to the bitter end. Mrs. McNutt, in a fit of anguish and remorse, wrote to her husband after the innocent victim had been taken down, to relinquish his horrible intention. She was too late; the hellish deed had been done. Winner is under arrest. Mrs. McNutt was taken from this city last night, and will probably save her life by becoming a witness for the State. McNutt has been traced to his hiding-place, and it is likely has been captured before this.

## THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 3,991 | 10,511 | 897 |
| Tuesday | 3,800 | 12,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 7,791 | 22,511 | 1,897 |
| Same time last week | 6,038 | 34,998 | 1,619 |

Shipments were as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | 1,687 | 4,707 | 560 |

CATTLE—In comparison with yesterday there was a noticeable falling off in the demand for the different grades of cattle, and prices were easier all around. Although from the opening there was a lack of animation in trade, prices were tolerably well sustained until afternoon, when they settled down 10@15c per 100 lbs. The diminished activity and the depreciation in values were caused by the too liberal receipts and the less favorable tone of advices from the East, the slight advance established yesterday in New York not having been sustained, while telegrams from other points also indicated a less favorable state of trade. The fact that the offerings were not so desirable also operated against the selling interest, and, all things considered, it was a rather unsatisfactory market-day. Very few first-class steers were to be seen, and, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, there were no transfers at a higer figure than $5.50. There was a goodly number of second and third class cattle, for which there were buyers at $5.40@5 60 for the former, and at $4.90@5.25 for the latter. The offerings of stock steers were somewhat more numerous than on yesterday, and holders were obliged to concede a little in order to effect sales. The decline in this class of stock, however, was not considerable, sales making at $3.00@4.00 for poor to prime lots. The reduction in butchers' stuff was a strong 15c, and as much of that sort remained unsold at the close the probabilities are in favor of still lower prices to-morrow. We note sales at $2.30@2.75 for scallawags; at $3.00@4.00 for butchers' cattle and stockers; at $4.50@5.25 for common to good shipping grades; and at $5.40@5.95 for choice to extra do. The market closed quiet and easy:

QUOTATIONS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 to 1,550 lbs | $5.80@6.25 |
| Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs | 5.40@5.60 |
| Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs | 4.90@5.20 |
| Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs | 4.50@4.75 |
| Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 850 to 1,100 lbs | 3.25@4.25 |
| Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs | 3.00@4.00 |
| Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers | 1.75@2.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed | 4.25@4.75 |
| Cattle—Texas, summered North | 3.00@3.50 |
| Cattle—Texas, through droves | 1.75@2.75 |

CATTLE SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|
| 18 stock cattle | 932 | $3.75 |
| 54 Texas steers | 913 | 3.50 |
| 17 medium steers | 1,157 | 4.85 |
| 19 stock steers | 943 | 3.75 |
| 14 stock steers | 851 | 3.62½ |
| 19 common steers | 1,115 | 4.50 |
| 32 choice steers | 1,411 | 5.75 |
| 20 scallawags | 983 | 2.30 |
| 65 fair steers | 1,116 | 4.90 |
| 16 choice steers | 1,073 | 5.25 |
| 19 fair steers | 1,330 | 4.75 |
| 16 choice steers | 1,210 | 5.25 |
| 34 good steers | 1,270 | 5.12½ |
| 17 medium steers | 1,123 | 4.75 |
| 32 choice steers | 1,403 | 5.55 |
| 11 good steers | 1,302 | 5.00 |
| 76 Texas steers | 994 | 4.00 |
| 60 Texas steers | 986 | 3.40 |
| 19 Texas steers | 1,074 | 4.65 |
| 95 good steers | 1,317 | 5.12½ |
| 16 good steers | 1,262 | 5.00 |
| 36 good steers | 1,271 | 5.00 |
| 32 good steers | 1,386 | 5.25 |
| 15 good steers | 1,371 | 5.25 |
| 28 extra steers | 1,665 | 5.80 |
| 15 choice steers | 1,358 | 5.40 |
| 34 fair steers | 1,222 | 4.87½ |
| 30 extra steers | 1,487 | 5.95 |
| 19 good steers | 1,275 | 5.25 |
| 63 good steers | 1,215 | 5.25 |
| 17 good steers | 1,226 | 5.25 |
| 16 good steers | 1,230 | 5.12½ |
| 16 fair steers | 1,194 | 4.85 |
| 75 choice steers | 1,444 | 5.65 |
| 26 fair steers | 1,201 | 4.87½ |
| 17 good steers | 1,220 | 5.00 |
| 14 choice steers | 1,320 | 5.50 |
| 34 Texas steers | 1,216 | 4.25 |
| 23 stock steers | 627 | 3.00 |

HOGS—There was a lively competition between packers and shippers, which sent up prices a strong 10@15c per 100 lbs on all descriptions grading above "common." The supply on sale was light, amounting to only about 12,000, and by the middle of the afternoon only a few scattering lots remained unsold. The prices paid ranged all the way from $4.75@4.90 for poor and common mixed, coarse, and uneven droves, to $5.50@5.60 for extra; but most of the day's business was transacted at $5.15@5.40 for medium to good qualities. Some half-dozen of our city packers were operating, and they succeeded in securing the larger portion of the animals, notwithstanding the active presence of buyers from all the principal Eastern markets. The quality was better than on any day of last week, there being a very perceptible falling off in the supply of inferior and common grades. All sold, and the market closed firm at $4.90@5.60. Following are the sales:

HOG SALES.

| No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. | No. | Av. | Price. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38 | 281 | $5.20 | 54 | 192 | $5.60 | 44 | 229 | $5.25 |
| 79 | 312 | 5.25 | 53 | 281 | 5.25 | 61 | 294 | 5.50 |
| 43 | 175 | 5.25 | 63 | 308 | 5.45 | 45 | 276 | 5.35 |
| 40 | 190 | 5.30 | 34 | 470 | 5.60 | 51 | 231 | 5.40 |
| 56 | 190 | 5.35 | 48 | 349 | 5.50 | 44 | 283 | 5.20 |
| 78 | 257 | 5.00 | 41 | 370 | 5.50 | 55 | 264 | 5.35 |
| 49 | 329 | 5.35 | 47 | 318 | 5.45 | 52 | 318 | 4.90 |
| 26 | 331 | 5.20 | 104 | 303 | 5.35 | 74 | 156 | 5.25 |
| 35 | 223 | 5.25 | 51 | 274 | 5.25 | 60 | 225 | 5.00 |
| 33 | 167 | 5.25 | 92 | 349 | 5.50 | 54 | 225 | 5.25 |
| 40 | 280 | 5.60 | 45 | 328 | 5.50 | 49 | 265 | 5.15 |
| 49 | 362 | 5.20 | 63 | 215 | 5.25 | 59 | 264 | 5.20 |
| 49 | 339 | 5.35 | 66 | 270 | 5.00 | 43 | 266 | 5.20 |
| 23 | 277 | 5.20 | 73 | 162 | 5.30 | 22 | 156 | 5.30 |
| 63 | 183 | 5.25 | 50 | 200 | 5.40 | 204 | 266 | 5.35 |
| 52 | 181 | 5.25 | 79 | 291 | 5.50 | 142 | 233 | 5.05 |
| 58 | 200 | 5.20 | 41 | 379 | 5.50 | 155 | 251 | 5.50 |
| 109 | 261 | 5.25 | 38 | 399 | 5.50 | 67 | 249 | 5.15 |
| 85 | 191 | 5.12½ | 45 | 332 | 5.20 | 101 | 213 | 5.12½ |
| 79 | 240 | 5.35 | 48 | 240 | 5.40 | 54 | 291 | 5.35 |
| 87 | 180 | 5.25 | 147 | 152 | 5.25 | 74 | 187 | 5.00 |
| 81 | 189 | 5.40 | 42 | 260 | 5.40 | 106 | 329 | 5.40 |
| 51 | 314 | 5.35 | 107 | 268 | 5.20 | 62 | 294 | 5.40 |
| 79 | 209 | 5.40 | 65 | 215 | 5.25 | 46 | 179 | 5.35 |
| 61 | 190 | 5.30 | 147 | 299 | 5.05 | 43 | 311 | 5.30 |
| 24 | 202 | 4.40 | 37 | 262 | 5.20 | 55 | 223 | 5.30 |
| 132 | 192 | 4.80 | 27 | 270 | 5.15 | 53 | 166 | 5.10 |
| 45 | 356 | 5.20 | 180 | 349 | 5.40 | 121 | 223 | 5.10 |
| 138 | 349 | 5.35 | 110 | 309 | 5.35 | 63 | 366 | 5.50 |
| 27 | 283 | 5.50 | 47 | 404 | 5.50 | 58 | 429 | 5.50 |
| 25 | 320 | 5.05 | 59 | 263 | 5.30 | 52 | 233 | 5.25 |
| 105 | 223 | 5.50 | 16 | 330 | 5.30 | 41 | 241 | 5.30 |
| 52 | 294 | 5.35 | 62 | 222 | 5.25 | 52 | 219 | 5.20 |
| 137 | 166 | 5.30 | | | | | | |

SHEEP—This market was again characterized by a good degree of activity, and prices—under a light supply—were firmer and higher, the advance reaching 10@15c per 100 lbs. We now quote good to choice at $4.75@5.35, and poor to medium at $3.60@4.40.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, including reported arrivals, $513; total for the week, 4,284. The market was slow, owners asking ¼@⅜c advance from last week's closing prices; buyers holding off for lower rates. There was a large attendance of Eastern and country buyers.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,000; total for week, 17,000. The market was slow and strong at ⅛c decline from last week's closing prices. A large number of sheep were forced on the market at last week's advance in prices. The yards are crowded.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,700; total for the week, 13,300 head, against 8,100 head for the same time last week. Yorkers, $5.00@5.30; heavy, $5.50@5.90.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—HOGS—Arrivals, 5,700; market unsettled in the morning; no sales of live weight before change. Dressed dull and lower, closing at 6¾@7½c for city; 6⅝@7¼c for Western.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, PA., Jan. 20.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 97 cars. Medium, 5@5½c; common, 4½@4¾c; bulls, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Arrivals, 44 cars. Best Philadelphia, $5.85@5.90; Yorkers, $5.25@5.60.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 42 cars. Best, $5.00@5.25; medium, $4.50@4.75; common, $3.50@3.50.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 4d@12s 9d; spring, 11s 4d@12s; white, 13s 9d@14s; club, 14s@14s 3d. Corn, 41s 9d. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 42s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—2 p. m.—Wheat quiet; spring, 12s 3d; white, 13s 7d@13s 10d; club, 14s@14s 2d. Corn, firmer at 41s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20—5 p. m.—Cotton easier; uplands, 8⅛d; Orleans, 8⅛d. Sales, 10,000 bales; American, 6,200; speculation and export, 2,000. Sales of uplands, nothing below good ordinary shipped December, 8d; shipped February and March, 8⅛d; nothing below low middlings, deliverable in February and March, 8d. Sales of Orleans, nothing below good ordinary shipped January and February, 8¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except for corn, which is firmer at 41s 9d. Wheat, 12s 7d@12s 10d for average California white; 14s@14s 2d for club do., and 34 @12s 10d for red Western spring.

Provisions—Bacon, 39s 6d for long clear middles; 40s 6d for short clear middles.

Receipts of wheat for the past three days 41,000 quarters, including 32,000 American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull, with a downward tendency.

LONDON, Jan. 20—5 p. m.—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3 per cent, which is ¼ per cent below the bank rate. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £125,000.

Consols for money, 91⅞@92⅛; on account, 92¼@92⅜.

United States Securities—Bonds of '65, 103¾; do of '67, 103; 10-40s, 105¼; new 5s, 102¼; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 45½; preferred, 70½.

Tallow, 40s@40s 3d. Sugar, on spot, 33s@33s 6d; afloat, 26s. Linseed oil, 29s@29s 3d.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 20.—Bonds of '62, 98¼.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Rentes, 58f 25c.

ANTWERP, Jan. 20.—Petroleum, 31½ francs.

The Wool Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 20.—Wool in good demand, firmer, and scarce. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia double extra and above, 56@58c; extra, 55@57c; medium, 55@57½c; coarse, 50@52c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 50@52c; medium, 53@56c; coarse, 50@52c; combing, washed, 60@65c; combing, unwashed, 40@42½c; Canada combing, 63@65c; fine unwashed, 30@37½c; coarse and medium washed, 38@38c; tub-washed, 53@55c.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Manufacturers' agents report more activity in the distribution of staple cotton and woolen fabrics. The market for cotton goods is steady, with an advancing tendency on bleached shirtings, paper-cambrics, etc. Medium and white ground fancy prints are more active in first hands. Worsted dress goods are in good demand; worsted coatings and fine 6-4 cassimeres selling freely.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 16½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour heavy and lower; receipts, 28,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.85@6.30; common to good extra, $6.60@6.90; good to choice, $6.95@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.35@8.00; extra Ohio, $6.75@8.10; St. Louis, $6.80@11.00. Rye flour unchanged. Corn-meal very firm; Western, $4.00@4.60. Wheat dull and lower; receipts, 70,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.58@1.60; do Milwaukee, $1.60@1.61; Iowa spring, $1.54@1.61; winter Western, $1.71½. Rye quiet; Western and State, $1.05@1.10. Barley scarce; Western, $1.45. Malt quiet. Corn in fair demand and higher; receipts, 74,000 bu; new mixed Western afloat, 83@86c; old do in store, 92@93c; afloat, 94c. Oats heavy and lower; receipts, 81,000 bu; mixed and white Western, 60@61c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm; good to choice, 30@40c; low to fair, 10@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm and buoyant; Rio, 26@28c; stock on hand, 15,000 bags. Sugar dull and weak; fair to good refining, 7½@7¾c. Molasses—New Orleans, 67@74½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; new mess, $14.75; extra prime, $14.00; prime mess, $15.00@15.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles held higher; long and short clear, 8¾c; short clear, February, 8¾c. Lard firmer; prime steam, 9½c, spot or January; 9 1-16c February; 9⅛c March; 10c April.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 25@35c.

TURPENTINE—Firmer at 48@49c.

WHISKY—A shade firmer at 99½c@$1.00.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.25½; No. 2, $1.22½ cash; $1.22½ February; $1.25¼ March. Oats steady; No. 1, 40½c. Corn firm; No. 2, 58½c. Rye steady; No. 1, 76c. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.35.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.50. Sweet-pickled hams, 10c. Lard firm; kettle, 9½@9¾c; steam, 9c.

HOGS—Live, 5c; dressed, 5½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 6,400 bu; hogs, 2,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu; hogs, none.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower for spring; No. 2 $1.25½ bid for sample lot; No. 3 red fall $1.45. Corn dull and drooping; No. 2 58@59c, east elevator; 63½c March. Oats dull and unsettled; lower to sell at the close; No. 2 41½@44½c. Barley firm; Iowa spring $1.25@1.30; choice Minnesota, $1.60. Rye lower and irregular at 83½@87c.

WHISKY—Low at 93c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; hard side, $15.00. Bulk meats steady; small lots of fully cured shoulders at 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 7½c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7½c; sides, 8½@9c. Lard firm at 8½c.

HOGS—Lower; extreme range, $4.70@5.25; most sales, $4.90@5.00.

CATTLE—Quiet; through Texans, 1½@2c; cornfed, 3½@4½c; fair to choice natives, 3½@5½c.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 2,891; cattle, 540.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, $15.25@15.50. Bulk shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 7½c; clear, 8@8¼c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 9c. Lard firm; steam, 9c.

WHISKY—Easier at 94@95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.46½, cash or January; $1.47 February; $1.52 March; No. 2 red, $1.44, cash; $1.50 seller March; $1.52½ April. Corn firm; high mixed, 60c; cash; 59½c February; 70½c April; 71½c May; new, 60c; low mixed, 64½c; new, 61c. Oats dull and nominal.

HOGS—Dressed quiet at $5.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 12,000 bu; oats, 700 bu.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal higher at $3.40. Corn scarce and firm at 75c asked. Oats scarce and firm; 56c in first hands.

HAY—Quiet at $16.00@22.00.

BRAN—Dull at $18.00@18.50.

PROVISIONS—Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6¾@6¾c; sides, 8@8½c.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Grain quiet, steady, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Steady, more active, and unchanged.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; extra, $1.63½; No. 1, $1.56½@1.57. Corn dull and lower at 64½c. Oats, 45c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Nothing doing this morning; prices nominally unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged, quiet and steady. Wheat quiet; Ohio and Indiana, $1.65@1.73. Corn—Mixed Western firmer at 85@85½c. Oats—Western, 58@59c. Rye firm at $1.00@1.02.

PROVISIONS—Good jobbing demand; nothing doing in round lots.

BUTTER—Firm and in good demand; Western roll, 30@33c; tub, 30@33c.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Quiet and steady at $1.01½@1.02.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; white State, $1.81. Corn dull at 80c. Oats quiet; State, 53c. Barley higher; no. 1 Canada, $1.75.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and drooping at 61@63c. Oats, rye, and barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $15.50@15.75; sales at $15.75 seller March. Lard steady; steam, 8¾c; kettle, 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats firm; shoulders, 6¼@6½c; clear rib, 7⅝@7¾c; clear, 7⅞@8c. Bacon firm; light; shoulders, 7½c; clear rib, 8¾@8⅞c; clear, 8¾@9c. Green meats nominally unchanged.

HOGS—Firm; shipping grades, $5.25@5.40; packing, $5.50@5.65; receipts, 2,890; shipments, 601.

WHISKY—Active at a decline of 95c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—HAY—In good supply; prime, 23c; choice, 24c.

MOLASSES—Dull; inferior, 35@42c; common, 50@54c; fair, 53@56c; prime, 60c; strictly prime, 62@63c.

WHISKY—Supply light, but prices low; Louisiana, $1.00; no Cincinnati on hand; all others unchanged.

COTTON—Demand active; sales, 11,700 bales; prices steady; desirable kinds a fraction higher. Good ordinary to strictly good ordinary, 13½@14½c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15½c; middling to strict middling 16½c; good middling, 17½c. Receipts, 4,813. Exports—To Great Britain, 3,799; to the Continent, 10,293. Stock, 270,293; unsold, 124,000.

MONETARY—Gold, 111¾. Sight drafts, ¼ discount. Sterling, 20@24½.

### Frauds and Defalcations in the Freedmen's Savings Bank.

*From the Boston Globe.*

A letter has been received by a prominent Southern member of Congress from an officer of a branch of the Freedmen's Bank in a Southern city, which says:

"Absence of intermediate and personal control has led, in several instances at least, to gross speculation and fraud. The *discovery of such fraud, however, has never been made public to depositors, but has been hushed up and compromised* by agents sent from Washington; while, in not one single instance, to my knowledge, has any attempt been made to proceed criminally against a defaulting Cashier. *The branch in this city has suffered from such defalcations*, yet no entry of the same appears on the records. No report of it has been officially made to the Advising Board, and no steps have been taken to publish this defaulter. Congress chartered the institution, and it is independent of State control. But *the numerous defalcations* hushed up, its absence of reports as to investments, the immediate stopping of payments on the breaking out of the late panic, and the absence of all responsibility of the Directors, except to Congress, make a thorough investigation by Congress into the bank's condition most desirable, and the repeal of its charter an act of justice to the Southern States."

### "Lord" Massey.

The degradation of the "lecture field" may be measured by the fact that an adventurer who passed himself off as "Lord" Massey at Ocean May last summer, actually finds committees who engage him to describe his career. At Wilmington, Del., he did not arrive at the appointed time, and the audience dispersed. On his afterwards arriving, they were called together again by a bell. Then he wanted $20 before he would "lecture," and, finally, no arrangement having been arrived at, the assembly was dismissed, with entrance money refunded—to the deserved piece of good fortune.

## LOCAL MISCELL[...]

GOODRICH, THE DIVORCE[...]

The following communication f[...] rich, who has attained an unenvi[...] in the divorce practice, is printed [...] the purpose of giving a represent[...] own ex-parte statement. The exp[...] have appeared in THE TRIBUNE, [...] in which he was mixed up, were m[...] before the Court, and they demand [...] vestigation than they have had here[...] Goodrich professes a desire that hi[...] be presented to the Supreme Court[...] be hoped that the Attorney-Gener[...] Judge Moore has referred the ma[...] neglect to do it:

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In your issue of the 13th inst., [...] on the case of Kline v. Kline, you ma[...] tions to me which are untrue and unju[...] Kline has been imposed upon there is n[...] that I have in any way or manner bee[...] in imposing upon her or have advised [...] impose upon her, is false and untrue, [...] it to the entire satisfaction of any pers[...] it. The power of attorney was signed [...] before a Justice of the Peace, who state[...] was read to her. The power of attorney [...] word "divorce," was brief and print[...] could not be deceived. The first intim[...] edge that I had that the power of att[...] genuine was some two months ago, wh[...] solicitor for Mrs. Kline, and C. H. Wil[...] firm of Willett & Herring, came into [...] stated that I had obtained a divorce [...] without her authority. I told them tha[...] of attorney, duly acknowledged in eve[...] ever commenced, looked over my files, [...] the power of attorney to copy. I fo[...] them at that time that if the power of a[...] signed by Mrs. Kline, or if she had bee[...] in any way or manner to get her signa[...] do anything in my power to assist [...] aside the divorce.

On the 12th inst., Mr. Foley again [...] office, read to me the affidavit of Mrs. [...] the witnesses of the case. I then [...] was satisfied that I had been impo[...] matter, and would go into court the ne[...] assist him in setting aside the divor[...] then stated that if I would do this he [...] the affidavits. This conversation oc[...] presence of John R. Sheridan, Mr[...] Cuinn and her mother. Said Foley [...] the same afternoon. The next mor[...] case was called, it was impossible for [...] ent, as I was engaged in settling a dis[...] nership, and I could not neglect it as [...] eral persons waiting upon me. I als[...] trial the same day, and I was obliged [...] attorney to attend to the matter for me.

In reference to the case of Simonds [...] facts, so far as I know, are as foll[...] Simonds consulted me in reference [...] divorce for him about six months [...] filed, I informed him that I could not [...] for him until he had resided here one [...] had resided here one year. I filed a bi[...] the ground of impotency. The case [...] Ira Scott, Esq., Master in Chancery, w[...] recommend a decree because the proof [...] cient. I took the testimony that was [...] Master, and that only, and submitted [...] Hon. Joseph E. Gary, who read all of th[...] the case, and then and there granted th[...] ruling the Master's report.

So far as citing me before the Sup[...] have my name stricken from the roll [...] have not the least objection, but in fa[...] vestigation by an unbiased Court, an[...] judged ex-parte quite long enough. [...] statements heretofore made, against m[...] my to my friends and acquaintances th[...] and never will, knowingly, obtain a frau[...]

Jan. 20, 1874.

After the action taken by Judg[...] reference to Goodrich's case, [...] probably prefer to await the decisi[...] preme Court before acquitting him [...] has suggested above.

WEST CHICAGO TOWN [...]

The Town Board of West Chica[...] ial meeting last evening at the [...] lector's office, corner of Washingt[...] plaines streets. Present, Supervis[...] tices Sturtevant, Austin, Van't Wou[...] and Town Clerk Miller.

THE COLLECTOR'S PROPOSIT[...]

After the minutes of the last m[...] read and approved, Town Collecto[...] submitted the following document [...]

*To the Hon. Town Board of West Chicago:*

GENTLEMEN: Inasmuch as your Boar[...] take action in the master of the compe[...] penses to be allowed to the Collector's [...] for the expenses of the office, I deem it [...] before you a statement, showing in p[...] and extent of the responsibility devolv[...] Collector.

The tax warrants now in my [...] ering the taxes of 1873, as well [...] linquent taxes for the years [...] and 1872, amount in the aggregate to [...] are embraced in seventeen volumes. In [...] of the changes in the Revenue law und[...] taxes were levied, these books are mu[...] greater multiplicity of detail and are [...] plex than ever before. Hence more [...] care and vigilance is required on the par[...] in charge. The personal property ta[...] $182,250.38. In consequence of the [...] of changes, removals, &c., from th[...] during the time the assessment w[...] ress, and since the collection c[...] will be attended with very great diffic[...] barrassment, the delinquent list which [...] is obliged by law to make to the County [...] be of vast bulk, and, from the cause[...] tioned, will require close and carefu[...] Taking into account the duties and [...] attached to the Collector's office,—my bo[...] with good and ample sureties in th[...] $2,000,000,—I respectfully submit that [...] tion of the Collector be fixed at a sum[...] with the risk, labor, and responsibility [...]

Appended to the above letter w[...] lowing:

Schedule of Deputies needed at the T[...] fice of West Chicago: One Town Colle[...] Deputy and Cashier, three tax clerks, [...] clerks, six copying clerks for about six[...] delinquent list.

DISCUSSION.

Justice Austin thought that re[...] pensation should be considered in C[...] the Whole. The Collector should, [...] was taken on his request, state w[...] reasonable pay for his employes.

On motion of Justice Van't Wou[...] was recommitted to the Collector [...] reasonable wages for his deputies.

Justice Scully stated that a co[...] sisting of Supervisor Wall, Justice[...] Town Clerk Miller, was appointed [...] meeting to investigate the affairs [...] and the West Side parks, and, as th[...] had not sufficient time to make th[...] vestigation, he would move that th[...] mittee be continued. The motion [...] unanimously.

Collector O'Brien recommended t[...] ration be paid to his deputies as fol[...] tax clerks, $125 each per month; [...] ing clerks, $100 each per month; [...] clerks, $100 each per month. The [...] First Deputy and Cashier he would [...] judgment of the Board.

On motion of Justice Scully, the [...] the three tax clerks and the thr[...] clerks were fixed at $125 each per m[...]

The fixing of salaries for Collecto[...] uty, and the six copying clerks wa[...] until next meeting.

The report of the Park Commis[...] ferred to the select Committee on P[...] reading. On motion, the Collector [...] ized to employ a janitor at $5 per m[...]

The meeting then adjourned.

ITALIAN STREET-MUSI[...]

The nefarious traffic in Italian ch[...] unscrupulous men and women ta[...] United States for the purpose [...] streets with begging musicians, so[...] be forever abolished. The Italian [...] has taken this matter seriously in h[...] insist upon carrying out to the l[...] of 1869, which severely punish[...] portation of children under [...] of age for the purpose o[...] ing them as vagrant stree[...] and beggars. The Italian Governm[...] call upon the authorities of this cou[...] the offenders arrested and sent b[...] there to expiate their crime, in case[...] refuse to deliver the children befor[...] May. Those padrones or employ[...] able to bear the expenses should s[...] dren direct to Italy, first, however, [...] names, ages, and Italian residence [...] the Consul. A reporter questi[...] Cella as to what he propo[...]es to [...] the padrones pay no attenti[...] demands published in the newspa[...] replied that he did not [...] course of action he would [...] he had received no instructions fro[...] sul-General which would cover that [...] He admitted that great difficulties [...] to be overcome before this diaboli[...] children could be done away with. [...] asked whether he was aware of th[...] children who had attained the [...] could choose their own guardian a[...] feat in a great measure the aim of [...] law and the Extradition treaty. [...] was not aware of this law [...] minors in this country, but [...] that only those padrones w[...] able to extradition who had co[...] offense in Italy and not in the U[...] since the time when the extraditio[...] concluded by Italy with the United [...] thought, however, that the easi[...] effective method for abolishing [...] slavery would be for city authorit[...] the vagrancy laws against all str[...] and mendicants under the age of 14 [...]

# LOCAL MISCELLANY.

## GOODRICH, THE DIVORCE-LAWYER.

The following communication from A. Goodrich, who has attained an unenviable notoriety in the divorce practice, is printed simply with the purpose of giving a representation of his own ex-parte statement. The exposures which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE, of the cases in which he was mixed up, were matters brought before the Court, and they demand a fuller investigation than they have had heretofore. Mr. Goodrich professes a desire that his case should be presented to the Supreme Court, and it is to be hoped that the Attorney-General, to whom Judge Moore has referred the matter, will not neglect to do it:

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: In your issue of the 12th inst., in commenting on the case of Kline v. Kline, you make certain allusions to me which are untrue and unjust. That Mrs. Kline has been imposed upon there is no question, but that I have in any way or manner been instrumental in imposing upon her or have advised any one else to impose upon her, is false and untrue, and I can prove it to the entire satisfaction of any person that desires it. The power of attorney was signed by Mrs. Kline before a Justice of the Peace, who states that the same was read to her. The power of attorney contained the word "divorce," was brief and printed so that she could not be deceived. The first intimation or knowledge that I had that the power of attorney was not genuine was some two months ago, when Mr. Foley, solicitor for Mrs. Kline, and C. H. Willett, of the law firm of Willett & Herring, came into my office and stated that I had obtained a divorce for Mrs. Kline without her authority. I told them that I had a power of attorney, duly acknowledged in every case that I ever commenced, looked over my files, and gave them the power of attorney to copy. I further stated to them at that time that if the power of attorney was not signed by Mrs. Kline, or if she had been imposed upon in any way or manner to get her signature, I would do anything in my power to assist them in setting aside the divorce.

On the 12th inst., Mr. Foley again came into my office, read to me the affidavit of Mrs. Kline and one of the witnesses of the case. I then told Foley that I was satisfied that I had been imposed upon in the matter, and would go into court the next morning and assist him in setting aside the divorce. Said Foley then stated that if I would do this he would not file the affidavits. This conversation occurred in the presence of John R. Sheridan, Mrs. Theresa E. Gilsen and her mother. Said Foley filed the affidavits the same afternoon. The next morning, when the case was called, it was impossible for me to be present, as I was engaged in settling a dissolution of partnership, and I could not neglect it as there were several persons waiting upon me. I also had a case on trial the same day, and I was obliged to employ an attorney to attend to the matter for me.

In reference to the case of Simonds v. Simonds, the facts, so far as I know, are as follows: Marshall Simonds consulted me in reference to obtaining a divorce for him about six months before bill was filed. I informed him that I could not obtain a divorce for him until he had resided here one year. After he had resided here one year, I filed a bill for him upon the ground of impotency. The case was referred to Ira Scott, Esq., Master in Chancery, who refused to recommend a decree because the proof was not sufficient. I took the testimony that was taken before the Master, and that only, and submitted the case to the Hon. Joseph E. Gary, who read all of the testimony in the case, and then and there granted the divorce, overruling the Master's report.

So far as citing me before the Supreme Court to have my name stricken from the roll of attorneys, I have not the least objection, but in fact desire an investigation by an unbiased Court, as I have been judged ex-parte quite long enough. In reply to all statements heretofore made against me by the press, I say to my friends and acquaintances that I never have and never will, knowingly, obtain a fraudulent divorce.

JAN. 20, 1874. A. GOODRICH.

After the action taken by Judge Moore with reference to Goodrich's case, the public will probably prefer to await the decision of the Supreme Court before acquitting him on the broad plea suggested above.

## WEST CHICAGO TOWN BOARD.

The Town Board of West Chicago held a special meeting last evening at the West Side Collector's office, corner of Washington and Desplaines streets. Present, Supervisor Wall, Justices Sturtevant, Austin, Van't Woud, and Scully, and Town Clerk Miller.

THE COLLECTOR'S PROPOSITION.

After the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, Town Collector L. O'Brien submitted the following document:

*To the Hon. Town Board of West Chicago:*

GENTLEMEN: Inasmuch as your Board is about to take action in the matter of the compensation and expenses to be allowed to the Collector's employes, and for the expenses of the office, I deem it my duty to lay before you a statement, showing in part the duties and extent of the responsibility devolving upon the Collector.

The tax warrants now in my hands covering the taxes of 1873, as well as the delinquent taxes for the years 1870, 1871, and 1872, amount in the aggregate to $764,412.14, and are embraced in seventeen volumes. In consequence of the changes in the Revenue law under which the taxes were levied, these books are made up with a greater multiplicity of detail and are far more complex than ever before. Hence more than ordinary care and vigilance is required on the part of the official in charge. The personal property tax amounts to $182,256.58. In consequence of the great number of changes, removals, &c., from the West Side during the time the assessment was in progress, and since the collection of this tax will be attended with very great difficulty and embarrassment, the delinquent list which the Collector is obliged by law to make to the County Treasurer will be of vast bulk, and, from the causes before mentioned, will require close and careful preparation. Taking into account the duties and responsibilities attached to the Collector's office,—my bond being filed with good and ample sureties in the penal sum of $2,000,000,—I respectfully submit that the compensation of the Collector be fixed at a sum commensurate with the risk, labor, and responsibility of the office.

Appended to the above letter was the following:

Schedule of Deputies needed at the Town Clerk's office of West Chicago: One Town Collector, one Chief Deputy and Cashier, three tax clerks, three collecting clerks, six copying clerks for about sixty days to make delinquent list.

DISCUSSION.

Justice Austin thought that reasonable compensation should be considered in Committee of the Whole. The Collector should, before action was taken on his request, state what would be reasonable pay for his employes.

On motion of Justice Van't Woud, the matter was recommitted to the Collector, to propose reasonable wages for his deputies.

Justice Scully stated that a committee, consisting of Supervisor Wall, Justice Austin, and Town Clerk Miller, was appointed at the last meeting to investigate the affairs of the town and the West Side parks, and, as that committee had not sufficient time to make the proper investigation, he would move that the same committee be continued. The motion was carried unanimously.

Collector O'Brien recommended that compensation be paid to his deputies as follows: Three tax clerks, $125 each per month; three collecting clerks, $100 each per month; six copying clerks, $100 each per month. The salary of the First Deputy and Cashier he would leave to the judgment of the Board.

On motion of Justice Scully, the salaries of the three tax clerks and the three collecting clerks were fixed at $125 each per month.

The fixing of salaries for Collector, first Deputy, and the six copying clerks was postponed until next meeting.

The report of the Park Commissioner was referred to the select Committee on Parks without reading. On motion, the Collector was authorized to employ a janitor at $5 per month.

The meeting then adjourned.

## ITALIAN STREET-MUSICIANS.

The nefarious traffic in Italian children, whom unscrupulous men and women import into the United States for the purpose of filling the streets with begging musicians, seems likely to be forever abolished. The Italian Government has taken this matter seriously in hand, and will insist upon carrying out to the letter the law of 1863, which severely punishes the exportation of children under 18 years of age for the purpose of employing them as vagrant street-musicians and beggars. The Italian Government will also call upon the authorities of this country to have the offenders arrested and sent back to Italy, there to expiate their crime, in case they should refuse to deliver the children before the 15th of May. Those padrones or employers who are able to bear the expenses should send the children direct to Italy, first, however, giving their names, ages, and Italian residence in Italy to the Consul. A reporter questioned Consul Cella as to what he proposes to do in case the padrones pay no attention to his demands published in the newspapers, and he replied that he did not know what course of action he would pursue, as he had received no instructions from the Consul-General which would cover that contingency. He admitted that great difficulties would have to be overcome before this diabolical trade in children could be done away with. He was then asked whether he was aware of the fact that children who had attained the age of 14 could choose their own guardian and thus defeat in a great measure the aim of the Italian law and the Extradition treaty. Consul Cella was not aware of this law concerning minors in this country, but admitted that only those padrones were amenable to extradition who had committed the offense in Italy and not in the United States, since the time when the extradition treaty was ratified by Italy with the United States. He thought, however, that the easiest and most effective method for abolishing this kind of slavery would be for city authorities to enforce the vagrancy laws against all street musicians and mendicants under the age of 14, [illegible]

to exist, and, as a matter of consequence, the profit in becoming a padrone would cease with it. In this way, not only padrones, but also parents of children, would be prevented from making vagrants of them.

## FIREMEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

The Benevolent Association of the Paid Fire Department held its annual meeting last night in the Association hall, over Engine-House No. 13, Dearborn street. After the reading of the last meeting's minutes, and the election of new members, the various Committees reported.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The Treasurer reported that two years ago the Association was bankrupt, it having paid all it had to the Home Insurance Company on purchased and unpaid stock. On the 20th of December, 1872, the treasury contained but $22.42 belonging to the general fund. Last night the balance on hand in the treasury belonging to the general fund were $2,760.97. There was expended during the year for relief the sum of $801. The most important source whence the treasury received its increase was the ball held on the 30th of December, which netted $1,717.78. The balance on hand of the insurance fund in the treasury was $2,028.37. The relief paid out of the insurance fund during the year was $268. This insurance fund, however, was sure to run out within a year or two, as the source whence it had been replenished in past years ceased when the 2 per cent tax on foreign insurance companies was abolished.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

The following officers of the Association were elected for the ensuing year: E. B. Chandler, President; D. J. Swenie, Vice-President; D. B. Kenyon, Recording Secretary; J. A. Kinney, Financial Secretary; and Joel Prescott, Treasurer.

## THE CHESS CLUB.

Previous to the Red Monday, of October, '71, Chicago had a chess club, which was, when the aforesaid day of wrath came and swept pretty much everything hereabout away, hard at work trying to get up a chess congress in this city. The Club did not "rebuild" after the fire as quickly as some other institutions, the original members not coming together for reorganization till November, when some thirty-six gentlemen, mostly members of the old Association, agreed to form the Chicago Chess Club. The second meeting of the organization was held last evening, at the Club room, 118 Randolph street. The principal business was the discussion of the proposed chess congress, the idea of which has been revived by New York players, who favor holding it in Chicago. The twelve members of the Club present did not appear very enthusiastic on the subject—perhaps they feared its revival might bring another conflagration upon the city—but finally the President was instructed to communicate with Captain McKenzie and the other New York chess players, and inform them that "the Chicago Chess Club will give all its influence to further the ends of the chess congress which it is proposed to hold in this city about next May."

Vice-President Blackman having resigned, Hiram Kennicott was elected to fill the vacancy. A constitution was adopted, remarkable only for its brevity. A. W. Giles, Frederick Bock, and William Haughton were appointed the Executive Committee for the ensuing year. H. Hosmer, Theodore Lichtenheim, and W. Brownson were elected honorary members of the Club. Twelve active members were balloted for, and all elected, raising the number of members to forty-eight.

The meeting adjourned at 10 o'clock.

## CRIMINAL MATTERS.

The car-hook murder case ended yesterday in the fining of Moore, the would-be assassin, $5 and costs.

Justice Boyden yesterday sentenced Robert Mason, the hotel thief, to the Bridewell for two months, and also imposed a fine of $100 on him.

John Meehan, private policeman, yesterday evening arrested Thomas McCarthy in the act of stealing a buffalo robe belonging to William Sollitt, who had left his team in front of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine rooms, on State street.

Detective Simmons yesterday morning brought to town Charles Free and William Kerr, alias James Berry, whom he had arrested the day before in Detroit. These prisoners had been wanted here for three weeks. A man named Gordon Mace was garroted and relieved of $600 by three roughs on Canal street. From Mace's description, Free and Kerr were set down as the garroters, and Simmons was detailed to secure these parties. After following them to Pittsburgh and Cleveland he came up with them in Detroit, and with the assistance of two of the police of that city secured them and brought them back to Chicago.

D. A. GAGE.

The trial of David A. Gage, ex-City Treasurer, which was set for Friday next, has been postponed until Saturday by agreement between the State's Attorney and Messrs. Swett and Dexter, counsel for Mr. Gage. The change of time of arguing the Rafferty case necessitated this change, which was made to accommodate the State's Attorney.

RAFFERTY.

State's Attorney Reed telegraphed to the Hon. J. K. Edsall yesterday to inquire when the Rafferty case would be heard before the Supreme Court, and was informed that the case was set for Monday. Mr. Reed had expected to argue it to-morrow, and will be considerably inconvenienced by the change, as he has an important trial in the Criminal Court set for Monday—that of Michael Jones, charged with the "Star Line" robbery. He will probably obtain a short continuance of this case, and be on hand to argue the Rafferty case in Springfield on the day fixed.

BARRON.

Last Saturday Mr. E. A. Dawson, Assistant Superintendent of the Union Star Freight Line, made affidavit before a Justice of the Peace in Cincinnati, relative to the Union Star Line robberies last August. The object of the affidavit is to obtain one Adam Brown, who received and sold the goods in Cincinnati, and who is now in jail in this city under the name of James H. Barron, charged with a jewelry robbery at the Tremont House some time ago. The auctioneers to whom he sold the goods in Cincinnati have seen Barron's picture, and have recognized him as Adam Brown, the leader of the gang of railroad thieves. It is probable that a requisition will soon arrive for him from the Governor of Ohio, and that, unless convicted here, he will receive his deserts there.

RAGGIO.

The dangerous burglar, Dave Raggio, well-known here for his various robberies and for the resistance he and Allen offered to the policemen who arrested them last spring, escaped from the Penitentiary at Waupun, Wis., last Wednesday, and, with two other escaped convicts, made his way to Oshkosh, where all three of them were recaptured Saturday. They had filed off the hinges of their doors in prison, and, by means of false keys, they got out into the prison yard, and thence by ladder and rope over the wall. While crossing the river they broke through the ice and nearly froze to death during the two following days and nights. They entered the house of a Mrs. McClure, aunt of one of the convicts, and were taken by the officers. Raggio is likely to lose his feet from the effects of freezing. When the fugitives first reached Mrs. McClure's, they wrote letters to John Lamb, Chicago, stating that they had arrived in Oshkosh and wished $50 each. These letters were addressed to "Dear Mother," and were well calculated to mislead any one not posted as to the person really addressed. The prisoners received medical treatment and were carried back to the Penitentiary Monday.

## GENERAL NEWS.

A meeting of the sash, door, and blind manufacturers of this city was held last night at the Pacific Hotel, the object being to form a Protective Association against the many irresponsible and dishonest house-builders who at present infest this city. A committee of five was appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws, and to report at a meeting to be held in the same place Thursday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. All manufacturers will be invited to be present.

It was stated the other day that the North Side Rolling Mill Company had, on various occasions, had trouble with the puddlers employed by them. That the puddlers deny, stating that they are not on a strike now and never have struck, and also that they have not signed the agreement drawn up by the Company.

In reply to an inquiry from a correspondent, whether the Council has power to compel omnibuses to run until midnight, we would state it has not. The omnibus lines are purely private corporations, paying licenses on their vehicles, but receiving no charter or other privileges from the city, and consequently beyond its control, so far as the time of running their conveyances is concerned.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Irish Section of the Workingmen's Association of Illinois met yesterday afternoon at No. 220 West Twelfth street. After considerable discussion, a platform and plan, similar in effect to those adopted by other societies of a like character, and which have heretofore been printed, were adopted. A number of new members [illegible] the majority of whom belonged

to the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners. The following officers were elected: President, James Malone; Vice-President, Henry Wolf; Secretary, J. Livingstone; Treasurer, M. Cunningham.

German Section No. 3 met at No. 139 West Polk street yesterday afternoon, and passed a resolution to hold a mass-meeting at Vorwaerts Turner Hall Sunday afternoon, and advertise the same by handbills and through the newspapers.

BOARD OF TRADE.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Board of Trade held Saturday, the President appointed the following committees:

Finance—Messrs. Priestly, Bensly, Dickinson.
Flour Inspection—Burt, Warren, Armour, Stiles, Stewart.
Other Inspection—Geddes, Murison, Foss.
Complaints—Warren, Dickinson, Bensley.
Transportation—Wight, Murison, Geddes.
Telegraph—Dickinson, Foss, Baldwin.
Membership—Bensley, Hobbs, Warren.
Rooms—Priestly, Burt, Bensley.
Miscellaneous—Murison, Armour, Hobbs.
Meteorological—Randolph, Geddes, Wight.

At the same meeting the following appointments were made:

Secretary—Charles Randolph.
Treasurer—Orson Smith.
Weigher—John Wade.
Flour Inspectors—Creighton & Rathbone.
Provision Inspectors—L. G. Sunderland, Ezra Taylor, John Hogan, J. Campbell, Daniel Gano.
Spirit Inspectors—G. G. Smith, W. N. Danks.
Cooperage Inspector—J. F. Shaunders.
Hay Inspector—George M. Allen.

## THE CITY HALL.

The Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon listened to the explanation of a plan, submitted by Mr. A. J. Morgan, for flushing the North Branch with water procured from artesian wells to be sunk in the vicinity. The scheme, however, is not regarded with favor by the Board.

It is thought that, inasmuch as the Common Council has given vent to its resentment at Mayor Colvin's extreme haste in issuing a commission to Mr. Hamilton as Boiler Inspector, that official will be confirmed next Monday evening.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Sanitary Superintendent's mortality report for the week ending Jan. 17, 1874, submitted to the Board of Health yesterday, shows a total of 142 deaths for the week, an increase of 21 over the preceding one, and a decrease of 39 from the corresponding week in 1873. There were 6 deaths by small-pox, 1 less than the preceding week, and 14 less than for the same time last year. There were 9 less infected houses than last week, and the decrease is attributed to vaccination. The scavenger work has been fairly done, with exceptional cases, the defects in which have been remedied where brought to the notice of the contractor. From the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors it appears that lymph from the cow is accepted with less reluctance than humanized lymph, from which people expect to contract all sorts of diseases.

## PERSONAL.

Col. H. C. Nutt, of Council Bluffs, is in the city.

J. F. Barnard, General Superintendent of the Kansas City & St. Joseph Railroad, is in the city.

Robert Harris, General Superintendent, and J. J. O. Bean, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, have gone to Council Bluffs on a tour of inspection.

W. P. Johnson, the jovial and witty General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, has received an official document appointing him Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to His Royal Highness King Carnival, of New Orleans, for the City of Chicago. He is expected to do all manner of foolish things appertaining to this high and dignified office.

JOHN B. MAYO.

It was stated in an article in yesterday's paper relative to the jewelry business, that the petitioner in bankruptcy against John B. Mayo had charged him with making a fraudulent assignment of his property. This was an unfortunate error. No such charge was made against Mr. Mayo, and the cause for which he was thrown into bankruptcy was a totally different one, which did not cast the slightest reflection upon his honesty.

DR. PAOLI.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: I wish to say a few words with regard to a statement made in the Council Monday night, reflecting on Dr. Paoli. From the fact that I had a conversation with the Doctor concerning the Bridewell and small-pox hospital, I infer that I am the person alluded to as the one to whom the Alderman said that the care of the small-pox hospital was to be given.

I would simply say that such intention was not entertained by Dr. Paoli, it being understood by me solely that I might be called to the Bridewell in cases of emergency, as I have already been called there during the incumbency of Dr. Guerin. J. O. HOBBS, M. D.

CHICAGOANS ABROAD.

*Paris*—W. H. Bigelow and family, John A. Cutler and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kimball and daughter, E. S. Murray, Miss G. Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spafford, Miss Blanche Tucker, John C. White. . . . . *Nice*—Joseph Medill and family, Eugene L. Graves, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hickling, Miss Annie E. Hobart, Miss Grace M. Laflin, Charles Munn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Pope, Mrs. H. H. Porter and daughter, D. W. Storrs, Mrs. R. L. Storrs, Charles C. Thompson, Chauncy M. Thompson, Mrs. Philip Wadsworth and two daughters, Mrs. R. M. Whitehead. . . . . *London*—Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Mrs. E. J. Hosford and daughter, Charles Anker, J. E. Hosford, A. B. Pullman, E. Putnam, Mrs. J. S. Sprogle and daughter. . . . . *Geneva*—E. H. Gammon and family, Mrs. E. Hunt and daughters, Mrs. W. D. Powell, Joseph DeHaven, Miss Mary Kidder, Mrs. A. E. Lull and daughter, L. M. Penny and family, E. C. Porter and family, E. F. Tucker. . . . . *Frankfort-on-Main*—John Clayton, Miss Kate Clayton. . . . . *Rome*—Mrs. F. A. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Kellogg, L. F. Raymond. . . . . *Florence*—Miss L. E. Nye, Phil A. Otis, the Rev. Edward Porter and family, Miss M. E. Shields. . . . . *Naples*—Mrs. S. H. Kerfoot and family.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Mr. T. L. Johnson will lead the Union noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

There will be preaching services at Grace Presbyterian Church, corner of Vincennes and Oak avenues, every evening this week.

At the request of many ladies, the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde Society has determined to repeat, Saturday evening, the examination of its class of female pupils. Lady friends are invited to attend.

The regular meeting of the Chicago Academy of Homeopathic Physicians and Surgeons will be held to-morrow evening at No. 90 Washington street. Dr. J. C. Duncan will read an interesting paper on Adenitis, or so-called Scrofulosis. The importance of the subject should call out a large attendance.

## LAKE VIEW.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View was held Monday evening. Present, Messrs. Chase, Sulzer, Weber, and Schieswohl. Absent, N. Kranz.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The petition of F. S. Finneger for appointment as patrolman on the police force was taken up, and, on motion, his appointment confirmed.

Linsbach's claim for $6 was considered and allowed, and also a bill of the Circuit Court Clerk for $23.85.

VILLAGE ORGANIZATION.

The Attorney reported on a petition of Nov. 3, 1873, as follows:

I have examined the petition submitted by you to me, requesting that an election should be held upon the question of adopting the village organization. The petition submitted is informal and indefinite, and, while I am of opinion that a court would probably hold the petition sufficient if acted upon, yet I do not think that an election should be ordered upon a petition subject to any objection which can be avoided. If the election should result in favor of "Village Organization," the validity of every act would depend upon the sufficiency of the petition. Where such great interests are at stake, I think the utmost care should be observed in the proceedings changing the town organization. JOHN P. WILSON.

It was moved and carried that the petitioners be requested to withdraw their petition, in order to present one to this Board which will be of form unquestionably valid.

CAPTAIN OF POLICE.

The following was then adopted:

*Resolved*, By the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View, that Charles W. Searing be, and he is, hereby appointed Captain of the police force of the above-named town, to take effect the 20th day of January, 1874, and continue for and during the pleasure of this Board.

A petition was also presented asking the appointment of Patrolman Robert Pettigrew as Captain of Police, signed by thirty-seven persons.

LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Committee appointed to estimate the cost of the improvement of Peterson avenue, from the west line of the town to West Ridge road, estimates the same at $6,850, which was approved, and the President instructed to make the usual application to the County Court for the appointment of Commissioners to assess the same.

A petition asking that Western avenue be opened, and dedicating therefor a strip of land from Peterson avenue north half a mile, was read and laid over under the rules.

BILLS.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Wolcott & Fox, surveying, etc., $48; W. T. TenBroeck, Justice's fees, $16.20; J. M. W. Jones, stationery, $1.75.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

S. B. Chase, Treasurer, reported receipts and expenditures of the town from April 26, 1872, to Nov. 15, 1873, as follows, which was adopted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from all sources | | $11,162.63 |
| Expenditures for Town-Hall, on purchase of lot, construction, etc. | $5,726.84 | |
| For police | 2,117.18 | |
| For roads and sewer | 1,925.00 | |
| For surveying and sidewalk | 54.75 | |
| For legal expenses (bills of last year) | 1,071.54 | |
| For insurance, stationery, and sundries | 252.68 | |
| | | 11,147.94 |
| Cash on hand Nov. 17, 1873 | | $ 24.69 |
| In hands of County Treasurer Nov. 17, 1873, payable to town (as per his statement) | | 7,975.51 |

The Treasurer of Commissioners of Highways reports to me:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $1,821.10 |
| Expenditures | 1,476.32 |
| Cash balance on hand | $ 344.78 |

The Board then adjourned.

## HYDE PARK.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular meeting of the Hyde Park Board of Education was held at the house of Judge Higgins, in Kenwood, Monday evening.

The bills of Horace Warner for $1,300, for three Cushing heaters for the High School, were referred to a special committee of Messrs. Binford and Healy, to examine the bills of extras in connection with his contract.

The following bills were approved and ordered to be paid: Waldron Niblock & Co., coal, $18.70; W. L. Robinson, coal, $128; J. L. Storms, repairs to school-houses, $11.94; Calvin Gifford, repairs to school-houses, $52.66; Wilks, Collins & Co., repairs to pumps, $4.25; Paul Cornell, for rent of school-house, $150; A. H. Andrews & Co., school-furniture, $71.25; E. F. Hollister & Co., carpets and matting, $32.44; Hyde Park Gas Company, for street lamps, $35; A. D. Edwards, janitor's work, $22.50; John Symonds, same, $30; Lyman Riley, same, $56.25; A. H. Campbell, same, $15; M. F. Miller, same, $15; Robert Harvey, same, $20; R. L. Cumnock, teacher of elocution, $35. Total, $697.99.

P. N. Haskell, Superintendent, reported 223 males and 188 females enrolled in the Hyde Park schools, and an average attendance last month of 356.5.

Paul Cornell sent in his release from the contract for brick for the Cornell school, and it was accepted.

The Superintendent was directed to purchase Guyot's outline map of the Roman Empire for the use of the High School, and also to employ substitutes in case of the sickness or absence of any teacher, at same rate of compensation, deducting the same from the teacher's salary.

The Board then adjourned.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Village of Hyde Park was held Monday evening.

President Cady reported that he had received answers from Col. Thompson that he could not possibly leave Springfield until Saturday, and that he could then devote a week to village business.

A communication was presented from Charles E. Pope, Village Clerk, calling attention to the fact that all the village ordinances for improvements, condemnations, etc., were now scattered through the books of record of proceedings, and were difficult to find when wanted. It was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and on their subsequent report it was ordered that the Clerk be authorized and instructed to employ assistance and have said ordinances collected into separate books by themselves.

The estimate of C. E. Hequembourg for $7,034.38, was reported back approved in the sum of $3,348.68, which was ordered to be paid, the Committee ignoring the item of 16-inch water-pipes which are not yet laid.

It was resolved that the Village Attorney be instructed to cause to be made a map showing all streets and intersections on which water-pipes are now contracted to be laid, marking the different sizes of pipes and specials in different colored inks, and submit the same at the next meeting.

On motion the Board adjourned.

## ENGLEWOOD.

Monday evening Mr. Tallmadge gave a Shakesperian reading for the benefit of the Methodist Church. The reading was a decided success, and, judging from the excellent manner in which Mr. Tallmadge delivered the difficult scenes, it is evident he is a deep student of Shakspeare. His enunciation is good, the voice is round, full, and powerful, controlled and modulated to an extent that speaks well for his training, and places him high among elocutionists. Those who missed hearing him have lost a treat seldom offered.

## Afflicted, but Selfish.

The following story of a young man who, until recently, lived in Lawrence, Mass., is told by the *American* of that city: "He was engaged to be married to a young lady of Lawrence, and, in the ardor of his affection, made a number of presents. Two or three weeks since the young lady died, after a few days' illness, and the grief of the sadly-stricken suitor was very sad to contemplate. Everything that had belonged to her was very dear to him, rendered doubly so by her untimely taking off. He prized the few tributes he had given her to such a degree that he couldn't think for a moment of leaving them with her family. He came with a box before the funeral occurred, collected them carefully, nailed them up, and forwarded them by express to his home. The sister of the deceased expressed a desire that she might be allowed to retain some small souvenir, and the disconsolate lover suggested that perhaps she would like a muff. If so, he was ready to sell it. He wouldn't be mean; it cost him $15, and, 'seeing it was her,' she might have it for $10. She produced the money, took the muff, and the lover, after the funeral ceremony, departed, doubtless to bestow the presents he had regained upon some new object of affection, providing, of course, that they are to revert to him in case of death."


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AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

FAREWELL APPEARANCES IN AMERICA OF Mme. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

Last week of the Strakosch Italian Opera.

THIS WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1874, at 8, EIGHTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.

LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON as LUCIA. M. CAPOUL, Sig. DEL PUENTE, Sig. SCOLARA. Grand Chorus and Orchestra.

Musical Director and Conductor.........Sig. E. MUZIO.

Thursday Evening, Jan. 22—DON GIOVANNI. MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON as DONNA ELVIRA. MLLE. MARESI, MISS CARY, SIG. CAMPANINI, DEL PUENTE, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c.

Friday—Last night of the Opera and last performance in Chicago of the great success of the season Verdi's

A I D A.

Saturday Afternoon—LAST GRAND NILSSON MATINEE—MIGNON.

General Admission, $2.00; Reserved Seats, $1.00 extra. Box Seats, $4.00. Admission Second Balcony, $1.00; Reserved, 50 cents extra.

Seats can be had at the Box Office of Theatre, for any night, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

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North Market-st., near Division.

Grand Drawing, Concert, and Supper!

The drawing of the two beautiful residence lots, valued at $4,000 each, and situated on Cass-st., near the Chicago Water Works, will positively take place

Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874,
At TURNER HALL, North Clark-st.

In connection with the drawing of the lots a

GRAND CONCERT

consisting of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be given. In conclusion, a magnificent SUPPER will be served. Ample provisions have been made for refreshments of all kinds. Entrance for Lady and Gentleman, $1. Supper tickets extra. THE COMMITTEE.

N. B.—All duplicates not paid or returned at date of the drawing will not be regarded any more.

Chance tickets for the residence lots may still be had at the following business houses: Muhlbauer & Behrle, 111 West Twelfth-st.; Birchler, 468 South Clark-st.; Happel, 193 South Clark-st.; Sullivan, 266 North Clark-st.; Herring's Store, Chicago-av.; Mrs. Miller, 339 Division-st.; Kuhn's Bookstore, near St. Michael's Church.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

COMEDY! COMEDY! COMEDY!

Tuesday, Jan. 20.—A Great Treat, for Five Nights and Two Matinees only. The success of last season, Marshall's brilliant Society Comedy,

FALSE SHAME, or New Year's Eve,

And the Screaming Farce,

THE POST OF HONOR.

Monday, Jan. 26—JOHN DILLON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Great Success of the Eminent

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This afternoon at 2 o'clock, Three Sparkling Farces by The Owens Comedy Company,

DREAMS OF DELUSION,
DAY AFTER THE WEDDING,
JOE IN LONDON.

This evening Mr. Owens in two of his Great Specialties,

THE VICTIMS, SOLON SHINGLE.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE,
Monroe-st., bet. Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

After weeks of preparation, with new Scenery, Mechanical effects, &c., first week of Bob Hart's original sketch of A SLIPPERY DAY.

Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Mast. Geo. Davenport, Ben Cotton, Wm. Arlington, John H. Kemble, in entire new acts.

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

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In the A. P. A. Hall, northeast corner Randolph and Clinton-sts., on Thursday Evening, 22d inst., at 7:30, by

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THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 22, at 8 o'clock. Admission, Twenty-five Cents.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE
FOR FEBRUARY.

The February number, the second of the new volume, of Lippincott's Magazine fairly sparkles with brilliant, interesting, and entertaining articles. In this number Mr. George McDonald's long-promised serial story, "Malcolm," really begins. It is a romance of the Scotch humor. Its characters are skilfully and clearly drawn. It is altogether a most stirring and captivating story, the author's best. The continuation of "The New Hyperion" maintains the universal interest already created—an interest which is constantly surprised and intensified by the singularly original and suggestive illustrations of Doré. "Josephine and Malmaison," illustrated, is an interesting sketch of Napoleon's life at Malmaison and of his relations with Josephine, by Marie Howland. "A Western Sceress," by Will Wallace Harney, is a graphic and curious piece, descriptive of adventures illustrative of the faculty of second sight. "Two Marquises," by Reginald Wynford, contains a sketch of the Marquis of Hertford, who was the original of Thackeray's famous character, "The Marquis of Steyne." "How we Met" is a charming story, by the author of "Blindpits." "Kismet," an eastern poem, by George H. Boker, will command universal attention. "Among the Alligators" is a lively hunting sketch, by S. C. Clarke. "The Romance of a Tin Box," by Louis A. Roberts, is, as its title indicates, a very amusing story. "Modern French Fiction," by Francis Asheton, is an able critical article on a subject of constantly increasing interest. This number also contains "A Queen's Adventure," a very sprightly paper, by R. Davey; and "A Famine in the East," by Fanny R. Feudge. "Our Monthly Gossip" in the February number is equal in style and variety to any of its predecessors, and to say that is to commend the Magazine to all readers of refined taste and good judgment.

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PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

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EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ¶ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROADS.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail (via main and air line) | * 5:00 a. m. | * 8:30 p. m. |
| Day Express | * 8:30 a. m. | * 9:00 p. m. |
| Jackson Accommodation | * 3:35 p. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | ¶ 8:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | † 9:00 p. m. | ‡*6:30 a. m. |
| GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER. | | |
| Morning Express | 9:00 a. m. | 9:00 p. m. |
| Night Express | †9:10 p. m. | *6:30 a. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:10 p. m. |
| Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo. | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Express, via Main Line | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Springfield Fast Express | ‡ 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Jefferson City Express | † 9:45 p. m. | ‡ 7:30 a. m. |
| Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex. | * 9:45 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex. | * 4:30 p. m. | * 8:10 p. m. |
| Joliet & Dwight Accommodation | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, Prairie du Chien, & La Crosse Day Express | * 9:30 a. m. | *11:00 a. m. |
| Milwaukee Mail and Express | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:20 p. m. |
| Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | * 4:15 p. m. |

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Ottawa and Streator Passenger | * 9:30 a. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:00 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:25 p. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph Exp. | *10:00 a. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 3:15 p. m. | * 8:15 a. m. |
| Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass | * 4:30 p. m. | * 9:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger | * 5:30 p. m. | * 8:55 a. m. |
| Aurora Passenger (Sunday) | 1:00 p. m. | 10:00 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Exp. | * 9:45 p. m. | * 6:00 a. m. |
| Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp. | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:45 a. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 1:45 a. m. | * 5:30 p. m. |
| Downer's Grove Accommodation | * 6:15 p. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |
| Texas Express | 10:00 p. m. | 7:45 a. m. |

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| St. Louis Fast Line | † 8:15 p. m. | * 8:00 a. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| Cairo & New Orleans Ex. | † 8:15 p. m. | * 8:05 a. m. |
| Springfield Express | * 8:15 a. m. | * 8:50 p. m. |
| (a) Gilman Passenger | * 4:20 p. m. | * 9:30 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:30 a. m. | * 7:35 a. m. |
| Dubuque & Sioux City Ex. | * 9:00 p. m. | * 3:35 p. m. |

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| a Pacific Fast Line | *10:15 a. m. | * 3:15 p. m. |
| a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| a Omaha Night Express | †10:45 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 a. m. | * 3:25 p. m. |
| a Freeport & Dubuque Express | * 9:15 p. m. | * 6:15 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Mail | * 8:00 a. m. | *10:30 a. m. |
| b Milwaukee Express | * 9:30 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | * 5:00 p. m. | * 7:30 p. m. |
| b Milwaukee Passenger | †11:30 p. m. | ‡ 5:00 a. m. |
| b Green Bay Express | * 9:40 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |
| b St. Paul Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 7:15 a. m. |
| b Marquette Express | * 9:40 p. m. | ‡ 6:45 a. m. |
| Madison & Elroy Passenger | * 9:40 a. m. | * 7:00 p. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex | *10:15 a. m. | * 4:00 p. m. |
| Peru Accommodation | * 5:00 p. m. | * 9:40 a. m. |
| Night Express | †10:00 p. m. | ‡ 6:30 a. m. |

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail | 6:40 a. m. | 10:00 p. m. |
| Special New York Express | 8:30 a. m. | 9:00 p. m. |
| Atlantic Express | § 5:15 p. m. | § 8:00 a. m. |
| Night Express | †9:00 p. m. | *16:55 a. m. |
| South Chicago Accommodation | 12:00 m. | 1:50 p. m. |

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| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | * 7:30 a. m. | * 8:30 a. m. |
| Night Express | § 8:00 p. m. | * 8:00 p. m. |

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of the Strakosch Opera-Troupe. "Lucia di Lammermoor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of John E. Owens. Afternoon, "Dreams of Delusion," "Day After the Wedding," "Joe in London." Evening, "The Victims" and "Solon Shingle."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "False Shame" and "The Post of Honor." Afternoon and evening.

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Sharpley, Sheridan & Mack's Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. "A Slippery Day." Minstrelsy and comicalities.


# The Chicago Tribune.

**Wednesday Morning, January 21, 1874.**

There was a long discussion in the Wisconsin Legislature yesterday on a motion to appoint a joint committee to investigate the earnings of the railroads of the State, and their relations to the State, in the matter of their increase of taxes and the like. No action was taken.

Nine workingmen were killed and many others seriously injured by an explosion in a mill at Bennington, Vt., yesterday. The explosion was caused by the accidental ignition of gasoline, which had escaped from a pipe that leaked, probably for the want of a little attention or some trifling repairs.

There were no resolutions or debate on the currency question in the House of Representatives yesterday, Messrs. Dawes and Butler having fortunately got into one of their endless personal altercations, which so consumed the time that nothing was done beyond the passage of a new parliamentary rule.

The Committee of Ways and Means propose that the limit of the greenback currency be fixed at $400,000,000. They decline to express any opinion as to the legality of the reissue of the $44,000,000 of reserves. They leave that abstract question to the House, but the practical effect of the first proposition will be to prevent the return to the Treasury of the $27,000,000 of these reserves that have been reissued.

The embarrassing dead-lock in the Iowa Legislature continues. Each side shows an ingenious anxiety to end it, if it can be done to its own profit. The Republicans proposed yesterday that they would take the Speakership and give the Anti-Monopolists the other offices. The Anti-Monopolists, not to be outdone, offered to take the Speakership and give the Republicans the other officers. Neither offer has been accepted.

The war which Sir Bartle Frere and the Indian Government have declared against the Bengal famine will have to be pushed vigorously. Later reports indicate that the distress and scarcity are increasing, and preparing a rich harvest for the Hindoo speculators whose sharp eyes are already fastened on this field for gain. All the other parts of India will probably have to be taxed for the relief of the Bengalese, and the English Government will also have to send them large quantities of provisions, as it did in the case of the Irish famine of 1847.

A bill for the compulsory education of the children of this State was passed by the House of Representatives at Springfield yesterday. According to its provisions children between the age of 9 and 14 must be sent to school for three months of the year, and six weeks of this schooling must be continuous. Poverty cannot be pleaded as an excuse for failure to comply with the law, as all the books necessary will be supplied by the State, and clothes will be given to destitute children. Parents or guardians who neglect to obey the law will subject themselves to prosecution and to fines for thirteen weeks, rising from $1 to $5 for each week of such neglect.

Senators Brownlow, of Tennessee, and Gordon, of Georgia, spoke on the currency question yesterday, and argued that the South needed more currency. Senator Brownlow thinks an immediate return to specie payments would be destructive. Senator Gordon represents the South to be poorer to-day than when Lee surrendered. What it wants is cheap money. He believes there was more prosperity in the South when it took sixty dollars of Confederate currency to buy one gold dollar than there is now. If Congress would make more money, and make it flexible, there would, he says, be instant relief throughout the country. Senator Gordon talks more wisely than he meant when he holds up the Confederate currency for the admiration of the inflationists. They are on the same road.

Probably no one ever looked at the Siamese twins without a painful speculation as to how they would die. That event occurred last Saturday morning, at Mount Viry, North Carolina, and was horrible, as might have been anticipated. Chang had been unwell for several months, and died Saturday morning after a sudden illness of a few hours. Eng followed him after two hours, most of which was spent in an agony of raving. These two brothers belonged to the family of monsters which are termed in medical works autositaires. They were united by a moderate-sized connecting process in the centre of which was a single umbilicus. They were born in 1811, and both leave wives and children. Their long life has been a physiological anomaly, as members of the peculiar group to which they belong almost invariably die at birth.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and irregular in prices. Mess pork was in good demand, and 5@10c per brl higher, closing at $14.25@14.30 cash, and $14.30@14.35 seller February. Lard was quite active, and advanced 10c per 100 lbs, closing at $9.05@9.10 cash, and $9.15 seller February. Meats were active and firmer, at 5⅝c for shoulders, 6⅝@6¾c for short ribs, 7⅞c for short clear, and 9½@10c for sweet pickled hams. Dressed hogs were dull and 5@10c per 100 lbs lower, at $5.20@6.20. Highwines were quiet and steady at 90c per gallon. Flour was in light demand at unchanged prices. Wheat was 1⅛c lower, with less demand, but closed firm at $1.21¾ cash, and $1.23¼ seller February. Corn was active and closed 1¼c higher, at 57½c cash, and 58¾c seller February. Oats were quiet and firm, closing at 41¼@41⅜c cash, and 42c seller February. Rye was quiet and firmer at 77c for regular. Barley was quiet and stronger on No. 3, at $1.25@1.28. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,963,939 bu wheat; 1,629,589 bu corn; 559,935 bu oats; 65,379 bu rye; and 376,279 bu barley. Live hogs were active and higher, closing firm at $4.90@5.60. The cattle market was quiet and easier, with sales at $2.30@5.95 for poor to extra. Sheep were active and 10@15c higher,—selling at $3.60@5.35.

Ex-President Thiers is as stout a Republican as ever. In reply to the speech of Minister Washburne, presenting him with a gold medal from the French residents of Philadelphia, he declared that the Republic was the only Government possible for France. The same idea is gaining ground among the provincial French, as is shown by the unexpected result of the recent elections. MacMahon and his Cabinet have a different policy. After a bitter contest they carried their bill, giving themselves the power of appointing the Mayors of all the cities of the Departments through the Assembly yesterday, by a majority of forty-three. This measure has excited a great deal of indignation in the Provinces, and the persistence of the Government can hardly increase its strength or popularity.

Mr. McCrary's bill for the appointment of a Government Board of Railroad Commissioners, and for the prohibition of unreasonable charges by inter-State railroads, has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Railroads and Canals. The Committee make a long argument to establish the constitutionality and expediency of such legislation. Congress is distinctly granted power to regulate commerce between the States, and that, the Committee argue, with a great deal of chop logic, covers the ground. Congress has the same power over inter-State railway traffic that individual States have over their internal traffic. The regulation of inter-State railroads by the several States is impossible. There must be a national regulation or none. The question, as they put it, is, whether these corporations shall be controlled by the Federal Government or left unbridled.

## SENATOR WRIGHT'S NEW-FASHIONED GREENBACK.

In order to get rid of the disagreeable and reproachful falsehood inscribed on the greenback currency, conveying the promise of the United States to pay one dollar to the holder of every note of that denomination, Senator Wright, of Iowa, proposes that the greenbacks shall hereafter be printed in this fashion :

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

ONE DOLLAR.

If the existing greenback, with its unfulfilled and protested promise to pay, is a lie, as it unquestionably is, Senator Wright's greenback would be a "whopper." His proposed bit of paper declares itself to be either the United States of America or to be one dollar. Now, the United States of America consist of 37 States and 8 Territories, and a dollar consists of 412½ grains of silver, or 25 8-10 grains of gold. Senator Wright's piece of stamped paper is not and cannot be made a dollar any more than it can be made the United States of America. It is possible—physically possible—for the Government to compel creditors to take it in lieu of a dollar due to them; but such exercise of power will not make it a dollar, or anything else but the evidence of fraud, tyranny, and injustice. Take away from the existing greenbacks the promise of the Government to redeem them in real dollars, and one element of their value departs from them. Inscribe upon them the lie which Senator Wright proposes, and they will depreciate still farther. The proper inscription to put upon them is this: "The United States of America undertakes to compel all creditors to receive this scrap of paper as the equivalent of 412½ grains of silver. How much silver or other property shall be given for it by any person, not a creditor, in the ordinary course of trade, the United States of America does not undertake to say." This would express the real facts, and would entitle the scrap of paper aforesaid to a certain degree of respect as declaring the truth, whereas Senator Wright's proposed legend would be a case of unmitigated false pretenses and attempted swindling.

If the consequences were not so injurious and far-reaching, it would be an interesting and valuable experiment to let the Wrights, Mortons, and Logans have their way with the currency, and see where they would bring up. It is a well-known historical and scientific fact that all additions to the volume of an irredeemable currency take the form of increased prices of commodities, so that the scarcity of money remains the same as before—more of it being required to transact the same amount of business. Finding that the addition of $100,000,000 did not make money any plentier (as it would not), they would naturally conclude that there was not enough, and proceed to issue another $100,000,000. Logically, there is no reason why they should ever stop short of that greenback paradise in which everybody shall have all the money he wants, whether it is worth anything or not. Will Mr. Wright, or Mr. Morton, or Gen. Logan, tell us whether there is any place short of zero at which they think it would be desirable to stop the depreciation of the currency? Or do they fancy that the successive increments would not cause depreciation? It is possible that these honorable gentlemen are making speeches in order to persuade the simpletons who are demanding a fresh issue of depreciated shinplasters that they (Wright, Morton, and Logan) are as great fools as anybody, and therefore entitled to the votes of that class. It is charitable to place this construction upon their utterances, for if they were asked to put their ideas in the form of an act of Congress, and be solely and exclusively responsible for its consequences, they would not dare to do it.

If you wish to murder anybody in Louisiana it is wise to belong to the party in power and select your victim from the other side. Then you can escape punishment as easy as Vessey. Vessey is a murderer of St. Martin's Parish (so the New Orleans papers say) who got the Parish Judge and some other officials to help him butcher his enemy. The local papers published full accounts of the affair, and said that Vessey had announced his intention the day before. As all the parish officers were put under arrest for the murder, they sent for a friend who was Judge near by. He tried and acquitted the St. Martin's Judge and retired. Then the latter tried and acquitted his fellow-criminals. So the law is satisfied, the murderers are free, and the victim is dead.

## GOVERNMENT RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

The bill offered by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, as well as one or two similar bills introduced subsequently and now pending in Congress, providing for the appointment of a Government Railroad Commission, cannot answer any useful purpose. The McCrary bill provides for the appointment by the President of a Commission, consisting of one from each judicial circuit of the United States, nine in all, the members of which shall not be interested in railroads, and shall have a salary of $4,000 each.

Apart from the fact that this movement in Congress shows that the farmers have made their influence felt in Washington, and that there is a very general desire to hush them up, no importance attaches to these bills sufficient to warrant their passage. On the other hand, if passed, they could not fail to operate injuriously. All that can be accomplished by such a Commission which is of any practical benefit can be accomplished by the State Commissions. The principal value of any Commission of this sort consists in its ability to collect facts concerning the working of railroad systems, and publish them for general information, and to act as a court of arbitration between the passenger or shipper and the railroad company, and settle matters in dispute without a tedious and expensive course of litigation. This work the State Commissions are doing admirably. They not only furnish an annual report which is a very valuable compendium of railroad science, but they are constantly giving to the public facts concerning the running expenses and general business of railroads which is gradually acquainting the people with details hitherto unknown, and creating thereby a public sentiment based upon facts which will ultimately compel the railroads to do what they ought to do. The people are rapidly discovering what is a reasonable ratio of receipts to expenditures and what is a fair charge for freights. This knowledge is constantly growing. Railroads in every direction are being brought up with a round turn, and where they have unjustly discriminated, or where they have been managed in the interests of rings against the interests of the stockholders and the public, their affairs have been thoroughly ventilated, and they have been placed in the hands of Receivers.

In these respects the proposed office of Government Commissioner would be a mere sinecure, and the office, in all probability, would be filled with men appointed by reason of political services or through the operation of simony, and, consequently, by men unfitted for the place. If, in addition to the foregoing duties, the Government Commissioners shall be allowed to fix rates of freight according to the usage in some of the States, the proposition becomes still more dangerous. The establishment of such rates on the *pro rata* principle would lay an embargo upon the West, and cut it off from business with the seaboard as effectually as if the Government should construct a Chinese wall from Lake Erie to the Gulf of Mexico. The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* well says: "We can think of nothing approaching it in absurdity unless it would be a proposition to tinker the prosperity of the several States by authorizing each one to erect Custom-Houses on its borders, and exact whatever toll is liked on its imports and exports with its sister States." The idea that nine men can regulate the freight charges upon 71,000 miles of railroad, and enforce obedience to their rules, is absurd upon the face of it. There is nothing else which they could do which is not done by the State Commissioners far better than they can do it. The facts which they are constantly digging up are educating the people to a correct understanding of the working of railroads, and the General Government will do well to let the State Commissioners and the people work out their own salvation.

## COAL STRIKES AND THEIR CURE.

The almanacs of the last few years would have been safe in adding to their prophecies for the winter months, "About this time look out for a strike in the Pennsylvania coal region." These strikes return as regularly as some epidemics are said to do, and paralyze business as effectually. Our dispatches of yesterday mention 32,000 miners out of work in three districts alone. The lawlessness of the strikers is probably exaggerated, but it is certain that crime is increasing along with idleness. It is almost incredible that such a state of things has been allowed to recur, year after year, for so long. Its causes vary. Sometimes it is the men's unwillingness to work at fair wages that leads to it; sometimes it is the companies' resolve to force down wages till the men *must* strike, in order to stop production and send up prices. This seems to be the trouble this year. This is short-sightedness. If there really is over-production, it would be far better to discharge part of the men permanently than all of them temporarily.

This is the problem to be solved: How shall the men get steady work at fair wages and the companies get reasonable returns on the capital they have invested?

And here is its possible solution: Let the companies find what their average rate of profit has been. Then let them promise their employes to divide among them, in proportion to the wages earned by each man, half of all profits above a somewhat higher rate. That is, if their average profit has been 8 per cent, let them fix the standard hereafter at 10. Then, if they should clear 12 next year, let them divide 1 per cent among their men. And if one man has earned $800 and another $400 during the year, let the first receive twice as much of this bonus on labor as the second. By this plan, the companies could not lose anything. For the men would get no part of the profits till the masters had received their average profit and something more, and then they would get but half of the final remainder. They would find it to their interest to make the company get as much coal and sell as much coal as possible. For, as soon as the profits reached a fixed figure, half of the remainder would belong to them. A miner would work for his wages and for a share in the profits,—and the largeness of that share would depend upon his and his comrades doing faithful work. The plan would make every man an overseer of all around him. Shirking and waste would be forbidden by public opinion. So would strikes. For a day's idleness, by lessening the company's profits for the year, would lessen the men's share in those profits. So the companies, by giving away less than half the money the arrangement gave them, could secure immunity from strikes, from [illegible] work and from waste, could largely diminish the cost of management, since the men would manage each other; and could get the hearty good-will of their employes,—a good-will that would make the arbitration of wages, hours of labor, etc., easy.

The plan here described is in successful practice in one of the very largest coal companies of England. It was adopted there in 1866, and has worked perfectly through *eight years'* trial. All the results which we have said *would* come in Pennsylvania *have* come in Yorkshire. In our last Sunday's issue there was a sketch of the career of the Briggs Brothers' firm. It showed how their men were ever striking, always at daggers drawn, with their employers; how their battle-cry was "All coal-owners is devils, but Briggs is the prince of devils"; how the firm's profits were small and precarious; how they tried this plan; how each and every one of the supposed results in America have been the practical results in England. The Briggs Brothers issued stock, indeed, to some of their employes and permitted them to pay for it in installments, and this stock shared in the first division of profits; but, as the firm held two-thirds of the stock, equal in value to its whole capital, the entire control was vested in it. This was an additional spur to careful work among the miners who were shareholders, but the majority of them, who had no stock, found sufficient stimulus in the promised share of the profits. The average gain of the firm had been 8 per cent. It fixed its standard thereafter at 10 per cent. The first year under the new plan it cleared 10 per cent and $8,500 besides, and distributed $8,500 to its employes; the fourth year its share of the extra profit was $17,000; and it now clears from 15 to 17 per cent annually.

## THE LAKE-FRONT.

A bill has been proposed in the Legislature having for its supposed object the granting of authority to the City of Chicago to sell a portion of the lake-front to the railroads for depot purposes. The effect of the bill extends much further. It is a general grant to the Common Council of any city to sell any park, or ground, lands, or lots belonging to the city upon the vote of three-fourths of the members of the Common Council.

So far as this bill is intended to authorize this city to deed its interest in the three Blocks on land in the north part of Lake Park to the railroad companies for depot purposes, it is unnecessary, since the companies only ask a quit-claim deed. So far as it is a general authority to the Common Council to sell public property, devoted to public purposes, it is extremely vicious and dangerous legislation. The public, not only of this city, but of the other cities in the State which have parks or expect to have them, are unquestionably opposed to extending the power of the local authorities to sell any public ground at their own will or pleasure. Such a power, granted to the Common Council of every city in the State, would be a general invitation to corruption. The Council would always have something to sell, and be on the lookout for buyers. The bill opens the door for unlimited jobbery, and furnishes temptations to Aldermen which should never be thrown in their way. Under this bill, the Common Council of Chicago may at any time sell Union Park, Lake Park, Jefferson Park, Lincoln Park, or any other public property. The city does not want to sell any part of Lake Park south of the Exposition building; and would not sell any north of it, but for the fact that business has usurped the adjacent territory, and the fire has greatly depreciated its value. South of the Exposition building we can have, as Mr. Cleveland, the well-known landscape architect, has shown, the finest esplanade in the country. This part of the ground can be fitted up at very little cost as a public park, and remain so for a generation at least. It ought not to be sold or exposed to the hazard of a sale.

## A POST-OFFICE SQUABBLE.

A singular Post-Office scandal has been developed at Kendallville, Ind., which has caused great excitement throughout the entire country. About two years ago, the Government allowed the Postmasters to maintain, in addition to the two daily mails, a night mail, upon condition that the Post-Office Department should not be subject to any expense for delivering it. Prior to the time that the present Postmaster, C. O. Myers, took the office, certain of the leading firms had contributed regularly to the carrier's fund, but, being opposed to his appointment, they discontinued their contributions, and left him to keep up the delivery of the mail or discontinue it at his peril. Thereupon the Postmaster used the columns of the Kendallville paper to abuse the merchants. This only widened the breach between them, and the latter held out more obstinately than ever, and the people began to take sides,—this ultimately resulting in a breach of the Republican party. At last another plan was devised which seems to have brought about a crisis. Two of the firms which were the most prominent in their opposition were selected, and their letters coming through the night mails were withheld until the arrival of the day mails, when they were placed in the boxes after a detention of nine or ten hours, the penalty for which is a fine not exceeding $500, and imprisonment not exceeding six months, and perpetual disqualification from holding office again. Complaints were made to the Post-Office Department, but no answer was received. The complaint was handed over, however, to two special Mail Agents, who in a short time accumulated sufficient evidence to convict the guilty parties. They then visited the Postmaster, and he declared there were no grounds for such complaints, in which general denial he was joined by his wife. After considerable conversation, the Mail Agent informed him that he was in possession of incontrovertible proof that the letters were withheld. There was an eloquent silence for a time, which was finally broken by Mrs. Myers, who acknowledged the detention of the letters, and assumed the responsibility of it, alleging as the reason of such conduct that there was a difficulty between her family and the families of those who had been the victims. Myers, rather than deliver himself into custody, resigned his office, and placed the resignation in the hands of the Mail Agent, who left with it for Washington, after he had given Mrs. Myers a lecture upon the advisability of her refraining from the discharges of postal duties hereafter. Myers still holds the Post-Office, pending the action of the authorities at Washington. Meanwhile the mails and telegraph are kept busy with letters and dispatches from the friends and enemies of Myers and the meddlesome Mrs. Myers, and the whole county is up in arms. The moral of the whole affair is in the possible danger to males when females get their [illegible] and occupy the offices. The disturbing influences of lovely woman has been shown several times of late in the higher political circles of Washington. Now, that it has commenced to break out in the country Post-Offices, where will it stop?

## SUNDAY MUSIC IN NEW YORK.

The Germans of New York City, and the Young Men's Christian Association, also of that city, are at loggerheads on the Sunday question. The latter demanded, on Saturday last, that the law prohibiting dancing, operatic and theatrical entertainments, and ungodly singing should be strictly enforced, and sent agents round to the various German places of amusement to see that the law was carried out. The theatres, and operas, and dances were very generally suppressed by the Germans themselves, and concerts were substituted in their steads. This threw the burden of deciding the difference between sacred and profane music upon the agents of the Young Men's Christian Association. What the result was has not yet been stated, but if those agents were able to distinguish between sacred and profane music, they must have been blessed with unusual discrimination and musical intelligence. Boston, which is a highly moral city and the home of Puritan ideas, has endured performances of the Aimee Opera-Bouffe Troupe, under the denomination of sacred concerts, without a murmur. Gilmore's Band has played Strauss and Gungl on Boston Common on Sunday evenings, in the shadow of half-a-dozen churches, and it has been accepted as sacred music. In many oratorios and masses there is music which might be called profane. In many operas and secular compositions there are prayers, and litanies, and requiems which are certainly sacred. Who is to decide? Who can run the whole gamut of oratorios, operas, symphonies, masses, overtures, and detached songs, and say at once this is sacred and this is not? The agents of the Christian Association would probably decide that all music which was not a psalm or hymn is profane, but this is manifestly absurd, because a large proportion of these psalms and hymns are set to music stolen from the most worldly sources; and, further than this, to some people all music is sacred.

It is not impossible that this pushing of the Sunday question to a fanatical extreme will result in the total repeal of the Sunday laws by the General Assembly. The Germans are determined to test the matter in the courts and try the constitutionality of the law. The Constitution of New York provides as follows :

> The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in this State to all mankind, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness on account of his opinions on matters of religious belief; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this State.

This law places but one restriction upon liberty of conscience, and that is, "Acts of licentiousness or practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State." It will not be very difficult for the Germans to show that their music does not come under either of these definitions.

Gen. Neal Dow, the apostle of temperance, as he delights to call himself, has met with a very unfortunate reception in England, where he is at present engaged in lecturing upon his favorite hobby. The scene of his misfortunes was at Guilford, where he had arranged to preach a temperance sermon. At the outset he made a vigorous and wholesale onslaught upon the English laws, to the operation of which he attributed an amount of intemperance that was unparalleled in the world. As one result of them, he pointed his audience to eight murderers in the jail, and then coolly informed them that wife-beating and murder were considered abroad to be English institutions. The *amour propre* of his audience was wounded at once, and they were not slow in showing it. The cries of "Shame, shame," were almost unanimous, while a prominent citizen of the place arose and addressed the meeting, emphatically denying his statements. One of Dow's friends eventually proposed a vote of thanks, which was met with derision, and the meeting finally broke up in disorder.

Neal Dow has been engaged in the temperance business long enough to have gained wisdom, if he had the capacity of acquiring any. His experiment with the Maine law ought to have convinced him of the futility of compulsory measures to eradicate the evils of intemperance. That it is useless to attempt to compel a man to stop drinking has already been shown by the working of the Maine law which Mr. Dow offered as an infallible panacea. The next method of appeal to men is by argument, and if argument fails it is worse than useless to attempt to effect anything by abuse. It does more harm than good in every instance, and places an effectual obstacle in the way of the reform sought to be accomplished. Like many other reformers who have become fanatical upon a certain subject, Mr. Neal Dow is injuring the very cause he is seeking to help, by injudicious conduct and abusive speech.

The Chinese account of the recent interview between the Emperor and the foreign envoys is funny. The envoys had demanded that the Emperor should descend from his throne, and himself receive their letters of credence, but "the Grand Secretary, Wen-hsiang, smashed his teacup into fragments, and sternly opposed the idea." It was finally agreed that each envoy should read his credentials. When the audience opened, the British Ambassador was the first to begin. Overcome with the Emperor's celestial splendors, he trembled so violently that he could neither finish his manuscript nor answer the Emperor's gracious questions. He tried to hand in his credentials, but "fell down on the ground time after time." When Prince Kung helped him away, he "sat down on the floor, perspiring and panting." None of the envoys dared to stay to the banquet prepared for them, and they have all since confessed that though they were but a few paces from the throne they were so dazzled by the glories of the Emperor that they "did not get a sight of the celestial visage"!

The Shakers have taken advantage of the crisis to put forth the following remarkable advertisement:

> Wanted—Men, women, and children can find a comfortable home for life, where want never comes, with the Shakers, by embracing the true faith and living pure lives. Particulars can be learned by writing to the Shakers, Mount Lebanon, N. Y.

Within four days after its publication they received 135 letters in answer. Two-thirds of them came from young men. Each applicant has received a circular with the rules of the Society. An influx of converts is expected. Advertising for new believers is an odd idea, but the Shakers are shrewd. A good many wretched people will think, at such a time, that a "comfortable home for life where want never comes" is cheaply bought by subscribing to a not-repulsive creed, and trying to lead an upright, if humdrum, life.

A resident of Newark claims to have utilized electricity as a motive power. His invention can be roughly described as a brass wheel that rotates within a metallic circle. Soft iron bars, connected with flat coils of wire, stud the outer edge of the wheel and the inner edge of the framework. When a battery is applied, the bars become magnets. They are so arranged that their action and reaction causes the wheel to rotate. The inventor has three machines in operation and is having the fourth built. This last is to be of forty-horse power. It is expected to consume 160 ounces of zinc per day. The difficulty with all such machines hitherto has been the cost and care involved in running them. This one is claimed to be both simple and cheap.

There is a phenomenon at Newport, Kentucky. It is a strike that is at least ten times sillier than the average. The Swift Iron Works of that city usually employ 700 men. Of these, 500 are now on a strike. Because their wages were cut down? No. Because they were obliged to work too long? No; but because their six "bosses," who have been getting $20 to $40 a day (they were paid by the ton), are to receive hereafter only the rates given in all other cities. For the sake of forcing the masters to give six overseers extortionate wages, 500 men refuse to work. Their days, which might yield many of them $5 apiece, are spent in loafing around soup-houses and threatening their 200 fellows who will not strike. There have already been some bad cases of terrorism. Meanwhile their wives and children beg and starve. Such an example of stupendous folly it would be hard to match.

A remarkable case of tenacity in office-holding is furnished in the State of Florida. In that State the Governor has the power to remove any person holding the office of Sheriff. The person who holds the office of Sheriff of Wakulla County is also Postmaster at Crawfordsville. The people of that county have long petitioned for his removal from both offices, but the petitions were rejected. A short time ago the Postmaster was convicted of robbing the mails, and sentenced to ten years in the Penitentiary. The Governor still refuses to remove him from the office of Sheriff, and while he remains in the Penitentiary he will run the Sheriff's office by deputy. He might be allowed to run the Post-Office in the same way.

The nomination of Gen. Van Buren as Consul at a Japanese port is an insult to him and to the country. The Administration removed him from his post in Vienna on the ground of gross malfeasance in office. If he is guilty, he is unfit to serve the country anywhere. If he is innocent, the fact should be proclaimed, and not left to be inferred from his being honorably exiled. The Vienna imbroglio is a remarkably fit subject for dissection. Either Gen. Van Buren or Minister Jay is responsible for making the American name a byword throughout Europe. They cannot both be right; and the spectacle of both of them in our diplomatic service would be a disgrace.

Mrs. Virginia L. Minor, of St. Louis, whose claim to vote on the ground of her citizenship has been overruled in the inferior courts, has appealed to the United States Supreme Court. Her case is on the docket, and will be reached within a year. Mrs. Minor is confident of the result, for the Court has recently said: "The negro, having by the Fourteenth Amendment been declared a citizen of the United States, is thus made a voter in every State in the Union." Confidence, like pride, is apt to come before a fall. Mrs. Minor's rejoicings over the decision—if she indulges in any—will probably be pitched in a decidedly minor key.

The funeral of Victor Hugo's son, Francois Victor, showed a curious compound of real and sham sorrow. The great crowd that listened to Louis Blanc's speech at the tomb applauded political hits vigorously, but almost hissed when the orator declared that the dead man was not an atheist. He was one of the editors of the *Rappel*, and the *Rappel's* report of the oration omitted this passage. It would injure its sale to confess to having had a non-atheistic editor. At the close of the speech, Victor Hugo, weeping, threw himself into Louis Blanc's arms; whereat the crowd gave a final salvo of applause and went home.

The London *Daily Telegraph*, not satisfied with giving its readers the news of the day, is publishing antediluvian bulletins. Mr. George Smith, the archæologist whom it sent to Asia Minor, has unearthed tablets that sketch the reigns of ten Assyrian dynasties through 432,000 years. As the last King of the last dynasty was dead some time before the deluge, there is no knowing, as yet, when the 432,000 years began. Mr. Smith goes back to Asia Minor at once in order to find out. This time he is to represent the British Museum and not the *Telegraph*.

A member of the New York Assembly was speaking in the Republican caucus about the importance of finishing the session as quickly as possible. "I get $3 a day here," said he, "and I can get $300 at home." A voice sang out in reply: "You can make $300 here, if you go to work the right way." Whereat the caucus laughed mightily. Some of the New York papers seem to think this an exquisite witticism.

A year ago the Administration cry in New York was that of Cicero: "*O tempora, O mores!*"—"O times, O customs!" The managers of the customs are still faithful, but the managers of the *Times*, alas! are not.

## NOTES AND OPINION.

The vote of Texas:

| *Governor*, 1873. | | *President*, 1872. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coke, Dem | 85,594 | Greeley | 66,455 |
| Davis, Rep | 42,663 | Grant | 47,426 |
| Total | 128,21[illegible] | Total | 113,881 |
| Majority | 42,88[illegible] | Majority | 19,029 |

—The impending imbroglio in Mississippi should come to a head to-day, when Ames' Legislature meets. There were rumors in Jackson, some days ago, that Gov. Powers would back down without much pushing.

—The New Orleans *Picayune* is becoming sanguine of a solution of the troubles in Louisiana by means of a new election. The New Orleans *Republican* (Custom-House) scoffs at the idea.

—The Maryland Legislature will to-day elect Gov. William Pinckney Whyte United States Senator (vice Hamilton) for the term beginning in 1875, the twenty Republicans in the Legislature voting for Washington Booth; Mr. Creswell, the Postmaster-General, being now, since the election, "altogether unwilling to have my [his] name mentioned in connection with that place."

—The Richmond *Enquirer* says of the election of Withers by the Virginia Legislature:

> His election is a significant triumph of the progressive policy of the Conservative party and a stunning blow to the recalcitrant malcontents who would, if they could, go back to the tenets of times that have long ago passed into the past. Withers is a representative man in the new era in Virginia politics.

And this is the Detroit *Post's* (Zach. Chandler's) view of it:

> Mr. Withers, the new Senator elect from Virginia, has two claims upon the Democrats of that State. In the first place, he was a Rebel soldier, which of course, the Secession Democrats like. Second, he is the father of fourteen children, of whom eleven are living. Thus he has done his best to prevent the colored people from increasing faster than the white population. With these two exceptions, we do not know of any reasons why he should be elected United States Senator from Virginia.

—Only a week ago all the loyal-to-Grant newspapers were white with rage at the dastardly suggestion that the negro Elliott did not compose the speech he delivered in Congress; yet the Oshkosh *Northwestern* (loyal Postmaster) says:

> As a specimen of good composition, the first message of Gov. Taylor may be considered a success. Yet nobody acquainted with the antecedents and the literary ability and education of the Governor will imagine for a moment that he is the author of a single line of the production.

—Before Grant was heard from on the subject, Gov. Davis, of Texas, was, to all loyal newspapers, a hero in the imminent deadly breach. Now, the Rochester *Chronicle* (loyal) says: "Gov. Davis seems to be making a fool of himself." It appears that this Gov. Davis specifically recommended to the last Legislature that very change in the Texas Election law which, he now claims, vitiates the whole election, viz.:

> I further recommend that the Election law be amended to permit opening of election-polls within each of the Justice's precincts, and reduce the number of days of election from four to one.—*Gov. Davis' Message, Jan. 16, 1873.*

—There is a very general impression that Gov. Davis, of Texas, has taken untenable ground. . . . It is inconsistent, after his defeat, to come in with a plea against the constitutionality of the law under which he unsuccessfully sought a re-election, and which he himself approved.—*Illinois State Journal.*

—We suppose few people read the letter of Cushing to Jeff Davis, which turned up in an evil hour to ruin the prospects of its author, without their mind intuitively turning to the latter quite as celebrated written by the distinguished Iowan, Gen. Jones, to Jeff Davis about the same time. And yet Cushing is made to suffer, while the General is now a leading member of the Republican party of Iowa.—*Davenport Democrat.*

—The Dubuque *Herald* says that Carpenter's message trying to flatter the discontented with the remark that they are not so badly off, financially, as some people were in 1857, reminds it of the kind of Christian resignation which an old lady exhibited when questioned as to the condition of her consumptive daughter: "She's a great deal worse, thanks be to God!"

—The Republican papers of the State had a good deal to say of the defalcation of Bryan, the Democratic Treasurer of Jackson County. But not one of them has a word to say of the deficiency of *twenty-three* Republican County Treasurers, as reported by the State Auditor.—*Dubuque Herald.*

—Let us have economy in public expenditures. If we had fewer officers, and fewer incompetents in office, we might hope for some relief; but, as it is, the army of officials must be provided for whether taxes are high or low. There are too many leeches fastened on the public Treasury, and, until they are driven off, this cry of "more, more," will be kept up as long as Congress is in session. This is a matter of serious consideration for both Democrats and Republicans, as the money that is being squandered is their money, and they have a right to know where it goes to, and who it is that is wasting it in such an extravagant manner.—*Logansport (Ind.) Democratic Pharos.*

—There is evidently prevailing all over the country a very loose sense of official responsibility. The highest aim of most public officers is to be popular, and for the time being to win applause from those who secured for them the offices which they hold. Anything like aspiration for the thorough performance of duty according to a high standard is very rarely to be met with among the great mass of the holders of ordinary public offices. The whole system, as it now exists, invites carelessness.—*Providence (R. I.) Journal.*

—We must accept the fact that party names are a humbug, and that present political organizations are held together by the cohesive power of plunder. For every Ames or Patterson in the Republican party there is a Wood or a Beck in the Democratic party. While the Republicans have their Boss Shepherd, and their Gen. Howard, etc., etc., in Washington the Democrats have their Boss Tweed in New York and their McCue in Brooklyn. Were these the only cases of peculation we might overlook them, but every single issue of the press reveals some new defalcation.—*Samuel Sinnett in Des Moines Leader.*

—Our railroads, telegraphs, and public journals have had their legitimate effects upon the farmers, who have been stimulated as they never were before, and the result is a revolution among that class of men. Hitherto, they have been the victims of all manner of monopolies, while they have honestly trudged along in their old-fashioned way, never attempting to use the power within their reach for self-protection, or for aggressive movements. Recently a great change has taken place. The farmers have organized all over the country, and those who have lived in combinations, and transacted all their business upon scales prescribed by combinations, wonder what the farmers can mean, and what terrible thing will grow out of the Granges.—*Toledo Blade.*

—The railroads are asserting their claims to the right of eminent domain in more ways than one. Not only do they take possession of the real property of the people for tracks and depots, and of a considerable part of their personal property as toll for transporting the rest, but they form combinations to steal the products of poor inventors' brains. . . . "To this end an organization known as the Western Railroad Association was some years since formed. . . . An association like this would not be possible if managers of railroads did not realize that in these cases they are legal outlaws.—*St. Paul Press.*

## PERSONAL PROPERTY.

### Correspondence Between the Auditor and County Clerk Relative to the Increased Valuation of That Class of Property.

The following is a correspondence which has recently taken place between Gen. Lieb, the County Clerk, and Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of State, and which explains itself sufficiently:

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 16, 1874.

*Charles E. Lippincott, Auditor of State:*

SIR: There are in Cook County, especially this year, a great many tax-payers who have small business places, and homes, and who own a small amount of personal property, and who returned it to the Town Assessors at its real cash value. They now ask by what authority the State Board raised the valuation of their personal property by 68 per cent; on which valuation the taxes have been extended for 1873. These men are now compelled to pay taxes on something they never owned and never had in their possession; and they do not understand the propriety of being obliged to pay these taxes to the Collectors. Shall a tax-payer now pay the tax on this additional valuation of 68 per cent, and next year reduce the value of his property 68 per cent in order to make it good? Is it the duty of the Collector to collect such a tax by distress, when he knows that these taxes are unjust? Under the circumstances, must the tax-payers appeal to the higher court and incur the expense of this proceeding? Those who report correctly their valuation should not be overburdened by taxation. Such cases come before me every day, and I should be very glad to receive an immediate answer to these inquiries.

HERMANN LIEB, County Clerk.

*Hermann Lieb, Clerk of Cook County:*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 16th inst., I have to state that the law regulating the assessment of property in this State requires that all property shall be assessed at its real cash value. In any case, that has not been done, or if any other irregularity exists in the assessment the only way to remedy it, is for any person whose property has been assessed too high, or whose neighbor's property has been assessed too low, to apply to the County Board on the second Monday in July, in order that the Board, under its power to equalize assessments, may rectify it. If this is neglected, the Revenue law provides no remedy. To the question whether the State Board of Equalization has authority to raise the valuation of property, I can only answer that the State Board is obliged to take it for granted that the County Board, as a Board of Equalization of Taxes, has corrected all irregularities, and that the State Board then has to make the equalization between the different counties, and to raise or lower the valuation as it may seem necessary. In equalizing the assessment for 1873, the State Board found it necessary to raise the valuation of personal property in Cook County by 68 per cent, and to equalize it up to the value of similar property in other counties. If any one has reported his personal property at its actual cash value, and is now obliged to pay on an increased valuation of 68 per cent, it is due to his own neglect, and to the fault of the County Board, which failed to equalize the taxes on personal property in the manner prescribed by law. Respectfully, CHARLES E. LIPPINCOTT,

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 17, 1874. Auditor of State.

### The Brunswick Hall Opening.

The opening of the new and magnificent billiard palace, the Brunswick Hall,—a description of which appeared in Sunday's TRIBUNE,—occurred yesterday, and was a most brilliant affair. The afternoon was set apart for the ladies, who in large numbers availed themselves of Mr. Brunswick's polite invitation and his elaborate preparations in their behalf. In spite of the storm, hundreds of fair ones visited the hall during the afternoon, and they did not cease dropping in until late in the evening, so that the ladies' gallery was at all times well occupied. In the evening, the regular billiard opening took place, the great hall being completely filled with devotees of the "gentleman's game." The room lights up splendidly, showing to even better advantage than in the daytime. Promptly at 12 o'clock the hall was closed, though the players were not half through. Mr. Brunswick thus inaugurates a most excellent practice. Under such management, the tone and character of the establishment will be in keeping with its magnificence.

### The First National of Central City.

It will be seen by reference to our advertising columns that the Central City, Col., banking firm of Thatcher, Standley & Co., have been succeeded by the First National Bank of the same place, Mr. Thatcher becoming President of the new institution. The position of Vice-President is taken by Otto Sauer, and that of Cashier by Mr. Frank C. Young. Mr. Thatcher has had eleven and Mr. Young has had eight years' experience in banking in Central City, and the Vice-President and Directors of the bank are men of wealth and standing in that city. The bank will be glad to transact such Chicago business as may be entrusted to its care.

### Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT'S OFFICE, Jan. 20, 1874.—Until further notice, all through trains on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad will start from Indiana avenue Station. Busses will call for passengers and baggage at the usual hours. This arrangement will be only for two or three days. Tickets and sleeping-car berths can be had at 59 Clark street and at Indiana Avenue Station. Local trains will leave as heretofore from the foot of Lake street, stopping at Indiana avenue and Canal street Stations.

D. W. HITCHCOCK,
General Passenger Agent.


### Notice.

We sell the unrivalled Cornell Watches, stem and key winding, warranted. Call and examine them at Peacock & Co.'s, opposite Field & Leiter's.


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# SPRINGFIELD.

## A Compulsory Education Bill Passed in the House.

## The Senate Not Satisfied with the Penitentiary Investigation.

## Warden Wham Defies the Commissioners, and Asks Further Inquiry.

## An Open Issue Between the Logan and Beveridge Republicans.

### PUBLIC EDUCATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The House attacked a number of Educational bills, the first revising an oft-repeated attempt to abolish County Superintendents, which was recommitted without taking an expression of opinion. The next bill revised the School law; provided for redistricting townships; for the condemnation of sites for school-houses by power of eminent domain; lengthened the school month from twenty to twenty-two days; allowed a prolongation of the school term by a majority vote of the district; and contained other amendments too numerous to mention, considering they were not adopted; for, after half a day's squabbling, during which the woes of all the school-districts in the State were recited, the bill, with a host of new amendments, was returned to the Committee on Education.

A bill to enable school organizations created by special acts to discontinue such organization, and organize under the general School law was ordered to third reading.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Then came the tug of war in the form of a bill for compulsory education, which was on its third reading. Some, whose hobby the bill is, made the usual arguments for it, including the statement that there were in the State 4,175 children of school age who never went to school, and that the workingmen of Chicago in their platform demanded compulsory education. A motion to lay on the table was defeated by 92 to 28, and the bill passed, 87 to 43. Herrington entered a motion to reconsider, when Cassedy moved to lay that motion on the table, and it was so laid, 87 to 39.

THE BILL PROVIDES

that children between the ages of 8 and 14 shall be sent to school at least three months in the year, of which six weeks shall be consecutive; that they shall be taught reading, writing, English grammar, geography, and arithmetic; that School-Directors shall supply books, and the Overseer of the Poor clothes, to indigent children; that the Directors shall prosecute parents and guardians who fail to send their children to school, and that they may be fined from $1 to $5 a week during thirteen weeks.

### THE PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Penitentiary imbroglio is furnishing anxiety to the most prominent politicians of the State. The quiet contest between the oldest United States Senator from Illinois and the Governor, which has been going on for some time, is coming to the surface every once in a while. As a preliminary to the afternoon fight and discussion in the Senate, Wham, Warden of the Penitentiary, commonly known as a Logan man, telegraphed to Senator Steele as follows:

WHAM TO STEELE.

"PRISON, JOLIET, Jan. 20—10 a. m.—It is but simple justice to the officers of the institution, to the public, and the Legislature, that the House resolution to investigate more fully should prevail. Please say this to the Senate, and oblige

(Signed) "J. W. WHAM, Warden."

The following dispatch from Steele to Wham explains itself:

STEELE TO WHAM.

"SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.

"*J. W. Wham, Warden:*

"The Governor thinks your dispatch ought not to be presented to the Senate. Answer.

(Signed) "C. B. STEELE."

Mr. Wham answered to the effect that the Senate could not be satisfied with the whitewashing report, and should insist upon a thorough investigation. It was with difficulty that the House resolution was

BROUGHT BEFORE THE SENATE

in the afternoon, dilatory motions and technical objections being interpolated to prevent its consummation. The rules were finally suspended—yeas, 25; nays, 10. Williamson, Whiting, and Sheldon argued against concurrence, on the ground of expense and of the sufficiency of the Senate investigation. Williamson deprecated the presentation of the House resolution previous to the discussion of the Senate Committee's report. He proceeded to discuss the merits of the case of Williams, and the merits of the Senate Committee's report, as Murphy and others had done before him, but, being called to order, stopped.

Steele said the people were not satisfied with the investigation, but were of the opinion that

A GREAT OUTRAGE

had been committed within the walls of the Penitentiary. The question before the Senate was, Are the 1,300 convicts there entitled to the protection of the law against unjust and inhuman treatment? It was time to have an investigation—perfect, thorough, and complete. The adoption of the resolution could do no harm, but might do good. Partisanship should have nothing to do with the question.

A motion to adjourn was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 21.

Chairman Henry, of the Senate Committee, followed, objecting to concurrence, stating that a law was necessary to confer power upon the Committee to send for persons and papers; that the investigation

WOULD NOT DEVELOP ANYTHING

in addition to the report of the Coroner's Jury, the Grand Jury, and the report of the Senate Committee. He cared nothing for the insult to him, but he could not allow his Committee to be disgraced without a protest. The speech was a lame defense of his report, and an attack on the Senators who favored more thorough investigation. The Senate adjourned, the question pending.

THE PENITENTIARY BOARD

were in the Senate during the debate, and were round town all day trying to induce Senators to vote down the House resolution. Even the Governor has been using his influence in a quiet way in the same direction, and but for the courage of a few men the whole thing would have been smothered. Wham's telegram means open war between him and the Commissioners. One of the latter cursed Wham this afternoon, and inquired what in thunder—only he didn't say thunder—Wham meant. If the Commissioners are not ousted by the Legislature, Wham will soon be ousted by the Commissioners for bringing on an investigation which he believes will be injurious to the Commissioners, who are for Beveridge for United States Senator, while their conviction and removal will ratify Wham's patron, who is Logan. Thus is the Penitentiary once more becoming a political bone of contention.

### THE WORK OF REVISION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PUNISHING DRUNKARDS.

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 20.—The criminal code was taken up in the Senate, and a discussion followed on the provision for the punishment of drunkards by Justices of the Peace. The qualities of 100-rod, 40-rod, and instanter whisky were expatiated upon with a readiness that showed an acquaintance with the several brands. Five different penalties and prosecutions are provided in different sections of the criminal code as reported, and the adjustment of each to the other and the justice of all were discussed at length by Canfield, Sanford, Cummings, and Archer. Another bone of contention was whether Justices should have the power to,

REMIT FINES FOR DRUNKENNESS

at their discretion. Some Senators contended that occasional sprees were a misfortune rather than a crime on the part of the poor, and then there was a fine display of demagogery by one or two gentlemen, who argued that the rich got drunk as well as the poor, which nobody had attempted to deny.

In the afternoon, the Senate concluded the debate, voting down all amendments, and adopting the section as it came from the Revision Committee. It imposes a fine of $5 for the first offense and $25 for each subsequent offence. Authority to remit the fine for the first offense is reposed in the Justice.

OPTION TRADING.

The section of the criminal code concerning gambling contracts for future delivery of grain, which makes the option trade of the Chicago Board of Trade punishable by a fine of $1,000 and imprisonment for one year, was debated at length. Canfield moved to strike out the section. Waite said that, if enforced, the section would prevent bidding for filling Government contracts. Hampton and Sheldon expatiated on the wickedness of the Chicago Board of Trade, and the way in which country innocents were fleeced. Upton was frequently alluded to as the author of the section. Steele and others desired a bill abolishing the gambling in grain, gold, bonds, etc., which was practiced in all large cities. It was pernicious to producers and consumers. Finally, Canfield's amendment to strike out prevailed—yeas, 32; nays, 5—Archer, Hampton, Hinchcliffe, Reynolds, and Sheldon.

An amendment was adopted punishing court officers for being interested in contracts connected with their offices, and Thompson's amendment preventing gamblers from having a remedy for cheating against one another was defeated by a strong vote.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Governor submitted a message asking the General Assembly to pass the bill making an appropriation for the Antietam National Cemetery, "lest it may be said Illinois is forgetful of her sons and slow to do honor to the fallen heroes." The message was referred to the House Militia Committee.

EXAMINATION OF SAVINGS BANKS.

The bankers and the friends of the banking bills in the Senate have effected a compromise by which the examination of savings banks shall take place on the order of a Circuit Court on the complaint of two stockholders or two depositors, who must deposit with their complaints a sufficient amount to pay the cost of proceedings, and to be forfeited if their complaint shall not be sustained; and by which the Auditor of Public Accounts shall print sworn statements of the banks before Feb. 1 of each year. He is to call for these statements at his discretion. Mr. Patterson will report his substitute for the Sedway bill with these amendments, and the substitute so amended will probably pass the Senate.

INSURANCE LEGISLATION.

The Committee on Insurance have considered and approved the House bill giving Boards of Underwriters the power to assess companies pro rata for the expense of a fire-patrol in cities. There ensued a discussion of the various modes of providing by statute that the valuation of any property insured shall be and remain as fixed in the policy, and prohibiting limitations for suits to recover under policies to a less period than five years, but no conclusion was reached. Mr. Reynolds' plan for attaining these ends is to prescribe a policy other forms than which shall not be made. The plain statutory provisions in the premises meet with more favor in the Committee.

CHICAGO AND THE EQUALIZATION TAX.

Senator Cummings moved for the appointment of a committee of three Senators to investigate the refusal of Cook County to extend the assessment of the Board of Equalization. The resolution was laid over under the rules. It looks as if some one wanted to visit Chicago at the State's expense.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—Gov. Beveridge gave his first official reception at the Mansion this evening. It was a brilliant affair. Guests were present from Chicago, Evanston, and Bloomington, and the fashionable people of Springfield were on hand, so were the members of the General Assembly, the State Officers, the Penitentiary and Canal Commissioners. The toilets were rich, the music, the dancing, and the cigars excellent. The exercises will be repeated fortnightly during the session.

# JAY COOKE & CO.

## Proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court in Philadelphia.

## Judge Cadwalader Holds that the Creditors Are Not Acting Intelligently.

## He Suggests the Appointment of Mr. Lewis as Sole Assignee.

## The Matter Taken under Advisement by the Court.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—Judge Cadwalader sat in the United States District Court this morning, to hear the views of such creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. as had not voted for a committee of creditors upon the real necessity for such committee, or their reasons why the case should not now proceed under the thirteenth section of the Bankrupt act, providing for the election of an Assignee. A number of creditors appeared in person and by counsel.

COL. SNOWDEN

applied for further time before the Register proceeded with the rule made under the thirteenth section, and asked whether the question of having a committee had not been already definitely settled by the creditors in their resolution to proceed under the thirteenth section, and their action in casting the requisite vote for the election of a Trustee under that section. He said he could confidently assert that the creditors had gravely and solemnly considered this matter, and he had personally no knowledge of the desire of any creditors to have this vast estate placed in the hands of an Assignee.

Judge Cadwalader inquired whether it was thought a committee and Trustee had more power, or could do more, than an Assignee.

Col. Snowden said he thought the answer to this question should be in the affirmative.

Judge Cadwalader said he wished to know whether the creditors had had sufficient information to enable them

TO VOTE INTELLIGENTLY,

for if they had not he should consider more carefully anything that might be urged, but if they had he should be loth to delay further the settlement of this matter.

John S. Powell, representing other creditors, informed the Court that at the close of the adjourned sitting held in this Court after the presentation of the Register's report, an informal meeting of creditors was held, at which it was resolved that it was the sense of the meeting that the voting for committee should be continued, and he said he desired to make that motion on behalf of those he represented.

Judge Cadwalader said there were

TWO POINTS

upon which he would like to be enlightened,—first, whether any benefit to the creditors would result from the election of an Assignee; and, secondly, whether the creditors have been sufficiently informed to enable them to vote advisedly.

Eli K. Price, representing the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, replied to these suggestions, saying that the facilities for voting at the first meeting were so imperfect that the voting was not full. The individual ballots could not all be heard, and the confusion was so great that the Registers had to call upon the Marshal to preserve order. This certainly was not the proper method of deciding a matter of such grave importance. As to the second point, the committee of creditors would have the power of inspection and direction over the Trustee, and there was no such feature in the proceedings by Assignee. He was satisfied that the greatest justice would be done and greatest satisfaction given by permitting the creditors to resume the vote for a committee. Now, the creditors were fully awake to the matter, and they would all come in and vote; and if the proper facilities were offered a full expression of their desire would be obtained.

Judge Cadwalader said that

ONE FACT TO BE BORNE IN MIND

was that the printed exposition of the expected assets of the bankrupts did not come from the printer's hands until the 13th of this month, and then there were absent from it many items of information of great importance to the creditors. In view of this circumstance, he was to consider whether he should not permit those creditors to vote again upon the selection of a committee who would show to him that they had not been so informed as to enable them to vote intelligently heretofore.

Mr. Price said he desired all the creditors to have the same chance.

Judge Cadwalader intimated that a reorganization of the entire meeting for this purpose would cause a delay of several weeks in the settlement of this estate.

Mr. Price thought that delay would be preferable to a loss of $1,000,000 or more to the creditors.

MR. LEWIS FOR SOLE ASSIGNEE.

Judge Cadwalader said that after all he would like to know whether the creditors considered the Committee an enlargement of their powers over the estate, or whether it was not really a restriction upon and hampering of its administration. Since the creditors had expressed such thorough confidence in Mr. Lewis, he would say that he had conceived of a plan by which that gentleman would be chosen Assignee, or in other words Trustee, without a committee. In the light of this intimation he asked whether Mr. Lewis would be assisted by a committee, or whether he would not be trammeled and retarded by those who, from the nature of things, would not be constantly with him, or so familiarly conversant as he was with the matter in hand.

Samuel Dixon replied that if Mr. Lewis was appointed Assignee and supported by a Committee of the creditors, he would feel much less hesitation in adopting measures which his own judgment prompted.

The Judge said that under the English system, which is similar to our own, they had no Assignee or Trustee who was not a mere

SERVANT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CREDITORS.

Alfred E. Lewis, of Washington, representing creditors in that city, stated that the value of the interest of the District of Columbia in this estate was about one-third of the entire interest; and he would say that the persons having that interest had not been entirely informed as to what was to be done at the meeting when the Committee was voted for, or as to the names of the persons nominated. He had suggested the Hon. J. Hubley Ashton as a proper person to represent the Washington creditors, and he thought the vote for the Committee should include the vote cast for Mr. Ashton.

Judge Cadwalader said this point would arise in case he should decide in favor of the application under discussion.

Mr. Lewis added that the creditors whom he represented had unlimited

CONFIDENCE IN MR. LEWIS,

and would be perfectly satisfied with him as Assignee or Trustee, with or without a committee, notwithstanding that they may have voted for a committee.

The Judge said this last remark would cause him to inquire whether there was any objection from any quarter to Mr. E. M. Lewis as Assignee.

Mr. Dixon said he thought he could safely assert that there was no difference of opinion on this point.

Isaac Sharp, representing Washington creditors, opposed the application, saying that no notice of it had been given, and the first knowledge he had of it was by reading it in the newspapers.

Judge Cadwalader informed the gentleman that he never read newspaper reports, which remark provoked an audible smile from the audience.

Mr. Sharp proceeded to speak against the delay and complication that might arise from taking the case out of the regular course of bankruptcy, as was proposed by the application. After obtaining the views of some individual creditors, the Judge held back the matter under advisement.

# ODD-FELLOWS IN MICHIGAN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 20.—The Grand Encampment of Odd-Fellows commenced its annual session in this city last evening. A large number of the Order were present. A number of reports were made, which were approved. F. W. Foster, Grand Scribe, reports fifty-six working subordinate encampments in this jurisdiction, having a membership of 2,000. The receipts for the year 1873 are $9,975.21. At the session to-day, the Grand Patriarch delivered an address congratulating the Order upon its continued prosperity. He said that new encampments had been instituted at Marquette, Owasso, Saugatuck, Howell, and St. Louis. Officers were then elected and installed.

# NAVAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—A large number of men were discharged from the Navy-Yard last night, and more will be discharged by Saturday. The work of repairing the Florida and Minnesota will be discontinued.

# THE GRANGERS.

## Meeting in Kalamazoo of the Michigan State Grange.

## Subjects to Be Discussed and Degrees to Be Conferred.

## The Wisconsin Grangers Keep Their Official Deliberations Secret.

## But Give Expression to Individual Views Without Reserve.

### Michigan State Grange.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Jan. 20.—The State Grange of Patrons of Husbandry meets here to-morrow afternoon. There are, however, a number of leading Grangers here now, and much consultation and conferring is in progress. Besides the officers of the State Grange several other prominent men connected with the order, such as Senator J. Webster Childs, of Washtenaw; Ex-Speaker Woodman, of Van Buren; Charles L. Whitney, of Muskegon; the Hon. H. Seymour, of Grand Rapids, and others, are here.

A MEETING FOR CONFERENCE.

A meeting is being held this evening for conference. The headquarters are at the International Hotel, and the rooms of the leading Grangers have been the scene of some animated discussions as to the policy of this or that movement.

The Master of the State Grange, the Hon. Stephen F. Brown, is the right man to check anything like incendiarism. He has visited Granges in Iowa, Illinois, and other States, and been present at State meetings, and he has legislative experience as State Senator, for several terms. He is

NOT DISPOSED TO BE RADICAL,

though he is a thorough-going Granger.

This meeting is one of business, and the questions likely to arise are the policy of changes of the Constitution of the National Grange, the discussion of certain questions of policy, the transportation theme, etc. There are those in the Order who would be willing to take the chances of politics, but they are few. As near as I can learn, two delegates are to be chosen to the National Convention. The present officers hold their offices for two years. The imparting the fifth degree is also one of the objects. It is believed that about 500 delegates will be here by Thursday morning, making it the largest debating convention ever held in Western Michigan. It will remain in session till Friday evening, with doors closed to all but members of the Order.

### Wisconsin State Grange.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 20.—About 300 delegates had the fifth degree conferred on them last night, and to-day Master Cochran has been busy nearly all day conferring the same degree upon later arrivals, Overseer Hubbell presiding in his place. Very little business of public interest has been transacted to-day. Committees on Credentials and Finance were appointed, the former being occupied all day in examining the papers of delegates before granting them seats. A committee was also appointed to decide how much of the proceedings should be given to the press, but thus far very little news has been obtained from them. The Convention will hardly get well to work before to-morrow afternoon, and, as there is said to be a great deal of important business to be transacted, some prominent members say it is probable the Convention will hold over a part of next week.

CONVERSATIONS WITH LEADING MEMBERS

in lobbies of hotels lead me to infer that strong resolutions will be adopted favoring the improvement of the navigation of streams, as the best means of obtaining cheap transportation; also resolutions favoring the direct taxation of railroads on the same basis as other property; and resolutions denouncing the various frauds and corruptions in high places.

To-morrow the Master will deliver his address, and the Executive Committee, Treasurer, Secretary, and Purchasing Agent will make their reports. Up to to-night about 400 delegates had arrived, every part of the State being represented.

THE EVENING SESSION.

Resolutions in regard to the improvement in land and water rates of transportation, and taxing railroads, were introduced this evening; also, a resolution to the effect that agricultural implements would not be purchased of manufacturers who refused to sell to Granges on the same terms as given to their agents.

The election of officers will take place on Friday morning.

# CRIME.

### Alleged Murder of a Child.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CIRCLEVILLE, Ohio, Jan. 20.—A. J. Pettit, living near Williamsport, this county, was arrested Sunday charged with murdering his little boy, about 6 years of age. He waived an examination and was committed to jail here to-day. It appears that about eighteen months ago the family moved West, but Pettit soon returned. He stated that his wife had left him, but the neighbors doubted the statement, and noticed that his wife's clothing was in his possession. It is now suspected that his wife was also murdered. The murdered boy disappeared about a year ago in the night. The father accounted for it by saying an uncle had taken him to Virginia, but two other children say that when last seen the boy was crying. One evening he was taken out by his father, who did not return till the other children were asleep. Suspicious neighbors visited the farm of James Keys, from which Pettit had moved, and found an arm-bone of a child, and after further search a portion of skull, and other bones in a scorched condition. When brought to answer for his crime Pettit said the child was killed accidentally by a plank falling from a loft, and says he burned the body to save trouble and expense.

### Collector Harper's Confession.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The case of Albert Smith, who was indicted as an abettor of the crime of Collector Harper, was set among the cases for the full Bench, to be tried this week. It transpired this morning that Judge Drummond would not probably be here this term, and, therefore, on motion of Smith's attorneys, Judge Treat continued the case until the June term without affidavit. The District Attorney stated to the Court that so far as he was concerned he was ready to proceed to trial. It is true, no doubt, that if Judge Treat had manifested a purpose to go on with the case, the defense would have filed an affidavit for a continuance, but for what cause is not known.

HARPER

has not yet arrived here, but he is expected to come down next week. The question to be proven by Harper is as to where the missing bonds of the Pekin distillers are, and who the person is who took them from his office. It will be remembered that their official bonds, as before stated, were stolen from the office of the Collector; and for this reason the Government has failed to be able to collect certain penalties for violations of the revenue law. If these bonds can be found and the thief identified, the difficulties will be removed and the Government will be enabled to recover. It is thought that Harper can aid the Government greatly, and his promise to do so enters into his free pardon.

### Convicted of Murder.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 20.—In the court of Oyer and Terminer this morning, Judges Ludlow and Paxson presiding, the case of Frederick Heidenbleut, charged with the murder of Gottlieb Kuhnle, was again called on, two witnesses having already been examined as to the prisoner's antecedents, etc. Mr. Bregny, Assistant Attorney, in a brief address, demanded, on behalf of the commonwealth, a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was followed by Messrs. Shakespeare, Shields, and Rufus E. Shipley, for the defense, and District-Attorney Mann for the prosecution, His Honor, Judge Ludlow, in summing up, paid a marked compliment to Mr. Shipley, whose address on the prisoner's behalf, was, he said, the most eloquent and masterly he had ever heard. The jury retired at 7:55 p. m., and at 8 minutes past 9 p. m. returned with

A VERDICT OF GUILTY

of murder in the first degree. The prisoner exhibited no emotion when the verdict was announced to him. I interviewed him in the afternoon, and he complained bitterly of his treatment by the prison officials. There was no bed in his cell, and he had to lie on the stone floor, and for the first time since his arrest a clean shirt was given him this morning.

### Stahl, the Deceiver.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 20.—Something further has been heard in regard to E. O. Stahl, mentioned in a dispatch to THE TRIBUNE a few days ago as being arrested for obtaining money under false pretenses. Last August he was at Denver, and, it is said, secured the agency of an insurance company by representing himself as being connected with the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* and New York *Times*, and afterward obtained the editorship of a German paper. He was obliged to leave Denver on account of dishonest practices, his chief offenses being the obtaining of money on bogus checks.

### Discharged from Custody.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 20.—M. C. Dixon, who was arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen diamonds in his possession, had a hearing this afternoon, and was discharged, there being no evidence to hold him. A telegram from Washington, signed by a member of Congress from North Carolina, states that Dixon is one of his constituents, and a man of property and character.

### Escape of Prisoners.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IRONTON, Ohio, Jan. 20.—This evening, as the Deputy Sheriff was taking the suppers into the prisoners in the jail, two of them managed to get by him and escape.

### WISCONSIN MANUFACTORIES.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Jan. 20.—The LaBelle wagon establishment of this city, in consequence of bad management, closed ten months ago, and for which parties offered $20,000, was to-day purchased by A. G. Ruggles, late Treasurer of the Sheboygan & Fond du Lac Railway, and the Hon. E. F. Moore, who paid $20,000. The works, which will be started up the 22d inst., will give employment to 100 men.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OSHKOSH, Wis., Jan. 20.—The difficulty in the matter of the Oshkosh Manufacturing Company in bankruptcy is yet unsettled. The Company was thrown into bankruptcy in August, with liabilities amounting to $50,000. Wheeler, Merrick & Co., of Albany, have since obtained an order from the United States Court for a stay of proceedings on the ground of conspiracy among the local stockholders, who wish to get hold of the Company's property. The petitioners also assert that the Company has assets amounting to $150,000. Danforth, Libby, and Russell, Directors of the Company, have since filed a second petition in bankruptcy against the Company in Judge Howe's court at Milwaukee, and the petition has been referred to C. D. Cleveland, Court Commissioner, to take testimony. Both parties claim that the other side is trying to get possession of the Company's property and to keep the creditors out of their dues.

# FOREIGN.

## Nineteen Persons Drowned in the Port of Bastia, Corsica.

## The Famine in Bengal Assuming Alarming Proportions.

## The French Government Invested with the Power of Appointing Mayors.

### CORSICA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Foreign papers contain a long story of a strange and disastrous accident in the port of Bastia, in Corsica. The steamer Zeonane was entering the port, on her return from Leghorn, when, by a false turn of her helm, she was driven against a sea-wall or wharf. Although a number of vessels, which were near by, hastened to her assistance, she sank so rapidly that nineteen persons were drowned, including the Captain and the Chief Engineer. The greater part of those who perished were Corsican laborers, returning from Leghorn.

### INDIA.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Private advices from England, received by Greek merchants in this city, state that the famine in Bengal is assuming an increased importance and engaging the earnest attention of the leading men in financial and commercial circles. At London there seems to be no doubt that England will be called upon for large quantities of food to feed her famishing population in India.

### FRANCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—Mr. Washburne, the American Minister, yesterday, on behalf of the French residents of Philadelphia, presented ex-President Thiers with a gold medal. In his speech, Mr. Washburne alluded to the friendship of France for the United States during her armed revolution, and eulogized the French people who have taken up their residence in the United States. Thiers expressed his thanks to his countrymen in the United States for the manifestations of their confidence in him, and declared that a Republic was the only Government possible in France; consequently the bond of friendship between the two nations would be made stronger.

VERSAILLES, Jan. 20—In the Assembly to-day a bill conferring on the Government the power of nominating Mayors finally passed by a majority of 43.

The Duke de Cuses, urging the postponement of the interpellation on foreign affairs submitted by an Ultramontane Deputy, and declared that the apprehensions that peace might be disturbed, which had recently agitated them, were unfounded. The Government was solicitous for the welfare and spiritual independence of the Pope, but at the same time sincerely desired to maintain relations of harmony and friendship with Italy. The Government would labor incessantly to prevent misunderstandings with any Power, for peace was necessary to the prosperity of France. The Duke said he made the above statement with the full concurrence of President MacMahon.

The motion to postpone the interpellation was carried.

### GERMANY.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—In a theatre in Ulm, Germany, during a performance, one of the twenty-four petroleum lamps attached to a chandelier suspended from the ceiling exploded, and the fluid fell like a shower of fire upon the audience. The dresses of about twenty were ignited, and several of them were seriously burned—one, at least, fatally.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The report is contradicted that Secretary Lowe will retire from the Cabinet in consequence of a disagreement with Mr. Gladstone in relation to the appointment of the Sheriff of Lanarkshire.

A heavy gale prevailed around the British coast yesterday.

### SWITZERLAND.

BERNE, Jan. 20.—The Federal Council has appointed the 15th of October, 1874, as the day for the opening of the international postal congress.

### AFRICA.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Daily Telegraph* says it is rumored that the King of the Ashantees has sent an embassy to Gen. Wolseley, asking for peace, and offering indemnity.

### SPAIN.

MADRID, Jan. 20.—The iron-clad Numancia has arrived at Cartagena.

Admiral Topete, Minister of Marine, has gone to Cartagena with full power to investigate the circumstances of the Intransigente insurrection.

# THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

## It Is an Obstruction to Navigation.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The Commission of United States Engineers, consisting of Gens. Simpson Weitzel, Warren, Col. Merrill, and Maj. Sutor, which has been sitting in St. Louis for several days, has concluded its labors. The report will be prepared under the supervision of Gen. Simpson, and be forwarded to Washington. This is the second sitting of the Commission to consider the subject, but it does not appear that any new light has been thrown upon it. The meetings have been held with closed doors, but enough has leaked out to show that the opinions expressed in the former report in regard to the bridge as an obstruction to navigation will be reiterated in this. Many people were startled yesterday at an absurd rumor that the Secretary of War had ordered Gen. Simpson to see that

THE HARBOR OBSTRUCTIONS

were removed in ninety days. Inquiry, of course, revealed the fact that there was nothing in it, but it only showed the feverish condition of the public pulse.

# THE REVENUE LAWS.

## Attempt on the Part of Eastern Merchants to Secure Their Modification.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The committee appointed recently by the Chamber of Commerce, of which Jackson S. Schultz is Chairman, to investigate and report upon the expediency of recommending to Congress a modification of the Revenue laws, has secured counsel to conduct its investigation here and in Washington, and is now engaged on the draft of a law which it proposes to offer for the present complicated series on that subject. Delegations of merchants from Boston and Philadelphia have recently consulted with the Committee as to the best course to pursue, and representatives of the Chambers of Commerce of New York and the two cities above named are constantly communicating with each other on the subject.

# TEMPERANCE.

### Iowa State Convention.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—The State Temperance Convention met in session here this afternoon, forty-seven delegates reporting from the different localities of the State. A temporary organization was effected, the Hon. Lewis Tod Hunter presiding, and the usual Committees on Resolutions were appointed.

A resolution was adopted proposing the following plan of organization: An Executive Committee to be composed of one from each Judicial District in the State to be appointed by this Convention, and empowered to call conventions as deemed expedient, but not less than once in two years.

# POLITICAL.

### Maryland United States Senatorship.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Jan. 20.—Gov. William Pinckney Whyte to-day received a majority of both Houses of the Legislature for United States Senator.

### Genet's Senatorial Successor.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—James Sullivan, Independent Democrat, was to-day elected State Senator in place of Henry W. Genet.

# CASUALTIES.

### Child Burned to Death.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

IRONTON, Ohio, Jan. 20.—A 4 year old daughter of Cornelius Carr, in this city, had her clothes catch fire on Sunday, and was so severely burned that she died last night.

# CENTRAL ILLINOIS DENTISTS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 20.—The Central Illinois Dental Society held a meeting here to-day. The proceedings were of a routine character. The organization was effected by the election of Dr. V. Black, of Jacksonville, as President; D. S. C. Wilson as Vice-President; and Dr. E. B. Davis as Treasurer. Dr. Stoddard Smith delivered an address.

# PERSONAL.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Jan. 20.—The Rev. Dr. Thomas Carlston, late of the Methodist Book Concern, has been elected City Treasurer.

# STATE LEGISLATURES.

## The Iowa House of Representatives Still Unorganized.

## Rejoicings in Texas Over the Peaceful Settlement of Their Troubles.

## Proceedings in Other State Legislatures.

### IOWA.

DES MOINES, Ia., Jan. 20.—Both caucuses met this evening to hear the report of the Committee of Ten. The report is as follows:

The joint Committee appointed to prepare a plan for the organization of the House have agreed to the following plan, and refer it to their respective caucuses: First, the Republicans to have the Speaker; second, the Anti-Monopolists to have all other officers and employes, except the Postmaster, Assistant Postmaster, and the present incumbents of these two offices shall be retained by the House.

After discussion by the Republicans, the proposition was unanimously accepted, and the caucus of the Antis was immediately notified. The latter, after a long and exciting debate, refused to indorse the proposition of the Committee, and reversed it, offering to take the Speaker and give all the other officers. The Republicans refused to consider the offer, and immediately adjourned.

The only way out of the lock now seems to be by breaking the ranks of one of the parties.

### TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Jan. 20.—A petition signed by a large number of citizens of Galveston has been sent to Col. George Flourney, at Austin, asking him to allow his name to be submitted to the Legislature as their nominee for United States Senator.

In honor of the event of the occupation of the Capitol and State offices by the chosen representatives of the people of Texas, a salute of 100 guns is being fired in the public square by the Galveston Artillery Company, Capt. M. F. Mott commanding. A stand has been erected, and eloquent speakers are addressing a large concourse of people.

### WISCONSIN.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 20.—A petition of the Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was presented for an extension of time to complete their road, and a memorial to Congress to that effect was offered.

A resolution was offered and adopted prohibiting the receiving of railroad passes by members of the Legislature, it being called out by the delivering yesterday of passes on the Wisconsin Central Railroad; also, that it is the duty of the state Government, so far as practicable, to protect and promote the interests of its own citizens in the employment of help and purchase of supplies, which was laid over; also, for inquiring into the propriety of submitting to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention, which was adopted.

The resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of State relating to the reduction of public printing was adopted.

A communication was received from the Board of Regents of the State University requesting immediate action upon a resolution offered and referred some days since in relation to that institution, which was referred to the Committee on Education.

Bills were introduced to establish the salary of certain State officers, allowing $3,500 for Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney-General, all fees to be paid into the State Treasury; requiring the Superintendent of Public Property to advertise for bids for furnishing the State stationery; a joint resolution declaring railroads common highways, their officers common carriers, and regulating rates for freight and passengers.

The Assembly joint resolution extending the time for the reception of new business to the 7th of February was concurred in.

Resolutions were offered referring the Governor's message to appropriate committees, to report as soon as practicable; to adjourn Feb. 23, and to pass no bills after the 20th; to procure of the State Librarian thirteen copies of Taylor's Statutes for the use of the Legislature, to be returned at the end of the session. The latter was adopted.

The following joint resolutions were adopted: That the Secretary of State is directed to make and deliver to the Chief Clerks of the Senate and Assembly a defined statement of the amount of money expended in the construction of the Sturgeon Bay & Lake Michigan Ship Canal as reported to him by said Company; that the Secretary of State be requested to furnish, for the information of the Senate and Assembly, a supplemental report of the estimates and disbursements for the year commencing Jan. 1, 1873, reducing estimates for expenditures to the lowest amount which, in his judgment, is consistent with the public interests.

Bills of a general nature were introduced: To provide for the appointment of Fire Wardens in unincorporated villages; to appropriate $1,000 each to the Milwaukee institutions of Home for the Friendless, Orphan Association, St. Mary Hospital, Amelianus Orphan Asylum, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, St. Rose Orphan Asylum, Milwaukee Hospital, and Wisconsin Seamen's Friends' Society; to limit stationery of members to $20, and to provide that for employes and reporters only such amounts shall be given as provided by resolution from time to time; to amend Chapter 24, general laws of 1869, relative to election of Justices of the Peace; to allow town insurance companies to be formed by all the towns of a county, or any number adjoining more than four; to limit Committees' stationery to $10 each.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY

Regents, President Twombly, and the Committees on Education of the Senate and Assembly had a protracted conference to-day over the University difficulties, there being an irreconcilable discrepancy between the statements of the Regents and the President. The legislative committees will make a report to-morrow morning, till which time the Regents hold their action in abeyance, though the President's removal is fully resolved on.

STATE PRISON DIRECTORS.

The appointment of State Prison Directors is still undecided, and is the subject of frequent conference with the Governor. Sat Clark withdraws as a candidate for Warden. Commissioner Wheeler is here.

THE LOBBY.

There is quite a large lobby of railroad men, prominent politicians, and lawyers here.

### MISSISSIPPI.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—Both houses of the Mississippi Legislature convened at Jackson to-day, the House of Representatives with J. D. Shadd, colored, as Chairman, and the Senate with Mr. Little. There was a full attendance of both branches. Candidates for the United States Senatorship are numerous. Among them Bruce, colored, Judge Brown, and G. Wiley Walls are the most prominent. The complexion of both houses is strongly Republican, and they are in a majority on the Committees. The inaugural of Gov. Ames takes place to-morrow. The Supreme Court decision is accepted gratefully by all classes.

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20.—A Jackson, Miss., special says the Legislature assembled at noon to-day. J. D. Shodd, colored, of Warren, was elected Speaker of the House; H. W. Warren was elected Clerk, and George R. Rease, Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Senate elected W. C. White Secretary, and adjourned. There are at least a dozen applicants for every subordinate position, and numerous aspirants to fill the unexpired term of Senator.

### MINNESOTA.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

ST. PAUL, Minn., Jan. 20.—In the Senate, bills were introduced extending the time for building the Brainard and St. Vincent extensions to the St. Paul & Pacific Road to the 1st of January, 1876; relating to the liability of common carriers, and deciding void contracts for transportation contrary thereto; creating the Twelfth Judicial District from a part of the Seventh. Wilkinson's resolution inquiring into the State Prison funds passed.

THE HOUSE

is engaged on a contested test case, arising from the extraordinary vote returned from several precincts in Watonwan County, where the county seat removal was being voted upon.

### OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 20.—In the Senate this morning bills were introduced to provide for the payment of the Morgan raid claims. The bill proposes to appropriate $380,827 to pay the claims growing out of John Morgan's raid into Ohio; to authorize County Treasurers to deposit public moneys; to authorize incorporated manufacturing companies to capitalize their debts and issue preferred stock, and to provide for second trials before the Supreme Court.

### MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The resolution introduced in the State Senate, charging Judge Primm, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, with such gross immorality and offensive and indecent conduct as to render him an unsuitable and unsafe person to discharge the duties of the office, and asking that he be removed, was referred to the Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence.

Concurrent resolutions have been introduced requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for all measures having a tendency to cause an expansion of the currency, and extending to the West her full share of it.

### COLORADO.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—Several important measures were introduced in the Legislature to-day, among them a memorial praying Congress to cause all the untaxed lands of railroads in Colorado to be taxed as heavily as other lands; also a bill to limit the charges for passenger fare to 4 cents per mile for the distance actually traveled on railways.

### KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 20.—The local option bill to submit the question of prohibition to any county or town desiring to vote on it, passed the House of Representatives by a large majority to-day.

The bill to repeal the 10 per cent interest law was defeated in the House by 51 to 44.

### KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The *Democrat's* special from Topeka, Kan., says it is stated that a majority of the members of the Legislature have signed a paper agreeing to support no man for United States Senator who will not subscribe to the resolutions passed last Friday, which, while denouncing the salary-grab, do not condemn the President, and which express full confidence in the Republican party. It is generally believed that if a square issue is made between the Republicans and the opposition Congressman, Phillips will be elected, but if politics are brought into the fight, Gen. D. W. Wilber, the present State Auditor, will be the strongest man, he being both a staunch Republican and a Reformer.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 20.—The *Democrat's* Topeka, Kan., special says the report which has gained currency in some Eastern papers, that if Congressman Phillips comes here to lobby in the interest of himself for Senator, a joint resolution will be introduced censuring him for leaving his post in Congress, is generally regarded as sensational.

Gov. Osborn's friends claim to-day that nineteen Senators out of thirty-nine, and twenty-three Representatives out of 107, are pledged to him. Larimer is the only farmer candidate. Plum, from the Southwest, and Carpenter, from the Osage ceded land district, are here hard at work.

# RAILROAD NEWS.

## Troubles of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Road.

## An Inharmonious Stockholders' Meeting in Bloomington.

### A Stormy Stockholders' Meeting in Bloomington.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Jan. 20.—In accordance with published notice, the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad, now operated under lease by the Toledo, Wabash & Western, was held to-day in this city at 1 p. m. Although it was surmised that there would be trouble between those who represented stock in the road subscribed and owned by various towns and counties, and those who represented the balance of the stock, by many claimed to be illegal, it was not dreamed that the fight would be so fierce or so determined as it was.

Promptly at 1 o'clock a number of citizens from Ford County and from points on the road, representing what they claim as bona fide stock, were on hand at the place of meeting, the passenger-depot of the road; also a number of the old Directory, and Col. Anderson, Vice-President of the Toledo Road, representing, as Trustee, $5,312,000 bonds voted by the old Directory to the Toledo Road as part of the contract by which it controls the stock of the entire road. Both parties endeavored to get the organization. The Ford County men were successful, and Dr. Morrison, of Paxton, was elected Chairman. He appointed Murton Dunlap, of the same county, Secretary. A war of words,

ALMOST REACHING BLOWS,

ensued, during which Morrison called to order the others, who were attempting to make a separate organization. The old Directors, Anderson and others, left in disgust, after having, as they claim, effected an organization with A. B. Ives, of Bloomington, as Chairman, and R. M. Lander Secretary. They adjourned to the Ashley House.

THE FORD COUNTY PARTY

had, however, before this nominated a Directory, and claim that it was elected by bona fide stock, as follows: N. S. Sunderland, of Bloomington; Norval Dixon, of Bloomington; Fred Michling, of Cheney's Grove; O. D. Sacketts, of Ford County; J. H. Collier, of Gibson; T. W. Maurice, of Arrowsmith; R. Butterfield, of Vermillion County; Murlton Dunlap, of Paxton; Franklin Henderson, of Towanda; W. P. Youngblood, of Hoopeston; P. Van Weidner, of Padua. They claim this Board was elected by the following stock: Cheney's Grove, 500 shares; McLean County, 200; Belleflower, 250; Arrowsmith, 300; Ford County, 1,420; Bloomington, 1,000; Butler Township, Vermillion County, 250.

THE OTHER PARTY

held a meeting in the Ashley House, and elected a Directory, as follows: A. Gridley, of Bloomington; A. Anderson, of Toledo; A. B. Bayless, of Brooklyn; J. D. Cox, of Ohio; J. S. Casement, of Toledo; J. N. Drummond, of Toledo; C. M. Smith, of Springfield; W. B. Cornean, of Toledo; James Spears, of Lafayette; J. H. Cheney, of Bloomington; W. H. Pells, of Paxton; O. T. Reeves, of Bloomington. The stock upon which such election was declared is: A. B. Bayless, Trustee for shares voted by the old Directory to the Toledo Road, and represented by Col. A. Anderson, proxy, 5,312; A. Anderson, 1; A. Gridley, 1; C. W. Holder, 1; J. H. Cheney, 1; L. W. Capen, 1; W. H. Pells, 1; J. E. McClun, 1; O. T. Reeves, 1.

There were in all 10,000 shares. Those not in either list were

NOT REPRESENTED IN EITHER ELECTION.

Thus the matter rests with two Boards of Directors, both claiming authority, and from present indications a lawsuit seems inevitable. The shares held by the Toledo Road would seem to be the bone of contention, and their illegality once established, as the Ford County people claim it can be, the authority is beyond doubt in the hands of the people who voted the stock. If this point is established, another result is certain, that many of the acts of the old Board elected by fictitious stock will be also annulled.

### The Cincinnati Southern.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—The Trustees of the Southern Railroad have located 133 miles of road in Kentucky, from South Danville, the northern terminus. The ridge route has been followed from Lexington, by Georgetown and Williamstown. They also purchased of Davis, Linton, and Louis Worthington the railroad from Lexington to the Kentucky River, 28 miles, 13 miles of which, to Nicholasville is now in operation; the remaining ten miles is graded to the Kentucky River, at which piers for bridges are ready for the superstructure. Advertisements for proposals for a superstructure have been ordered. The price paid for the road, depots, and yards is $300,000 in Cincinnati 7 per cent currency bonds at par. The Trustees say the contracts for the road from here to Lexington will be let soon.

# FIRES.

### In New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 20.—Mrs. Louisa Koebels' furniture store and residence, 682 Magazine street, was burned to-day. Loss, $10,000. Insured in the Merchants' Mutual and Factors' & Traders' for $8,500.

### The Burning Mine Near Wilkesbarre.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.—The fire in Empire Mine, adjacent to this city, is not yet under control, but still rages with ungovernable fury.

### Bridge Burned.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 20.—The Eastern Railroad bridge at Biddeford, Me., was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $70,000.

# OMAHA ITEMS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 20.—The Hon. W. M. Brewer, Mayor, tendered his resignation on account of removal to Chicago. It was accepted to-night by the City Council.

The proposition of W. E. Swan, of Joliet, Ill., to bore an artesian well was accepted to-night by the City Council.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

OMAHA, Neb., Jan. 20.—An unknown man, supposed to be insane, jumped from this morning's train on the St. Joseph Road near Bigelow. The train backed up and the man was found insensible, his head being crushed. He had a ticket for San Francisco, and $75 in money, but no papers on his person.

At a citizens' mass-meeting held last night $10,000 was voted to the State Fair, to be held here in September.

Thirty-one civil employes were discharged yesterday at the headquarters of the Department of the Platte.

Ninety-three thousand and seven hundred pieces of baggage were forwarded West by the Union Pacific Road last year.

Fifty-three cars of tea, part of the cargo of the steamship China, are on route here.

# COLORADO STOCK-GROWERS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—The third annual meeting of the Colorado Stock-Growers' Association was held in this city to-day. Over 100 delegates were present. President J. L. Bailey delivered the address of welcome. Interesting discussions ensued relative to the herding and branding of cattle. The officers of the previous year were all re-elected. Several important committees were appointed, and notably among them one to devise proper legislation for the stock interests. A recess was taken until to-morrow.

# DETROIT PUBLIC WORKS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 20.—In the Council, to-night, a special committee reported against the legality of any of the appointments of members of the new Board of Public Works. The City Counselor dissenting, the matter was laid on the table. This was a concerted effort in behalf of the paving rings to defeat the establishment of a Board of Public Works.

The City Counselor was also ordered to-night to investigate the question as to whether the recent annexation of the Eleventh Ward to this city was constitutional.

# THE LIVE-STOCK MARKETS.

WATERTOWN, MASS.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Jan. 20.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 489; demand a shade quicker, and supply considerably lighter; prices improved on the best stock 1/2c, dressed weight; choice $9.50@10.00; extra, $8.75@9.25; first quality, $7.75@8.50; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,112. Market inactive, and prices unsatisfactory; sheep, $3.00@4.50 each; extra, $5.00@6.50.

KANSAS CITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Jan. 20.—CATTLE—Offerings poor, and shipping inquiry slow at former prices.

HOGS—Market dull; common grades steady at $4.50@4.75; good and choice scarce and firm at $4.75@4.85.

# RIVER AND CANAL NEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 20.—The gorge in the Mississippi River north of this city broke last night, and the ice is running out. The steamer Capital ventured to start for St. Louis this morning.

# WISCONSIN UNITARIANS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

JANESVILLE, Wis., Jan. 20.—The State Convention of Unitarians commenced its sessions at Sharon, Wis., to-day. Prominent Unitarians from all parts of the State will be present.

# THE LABOR QUESTION.

## A Miners' Mass-Meeting Held in Plymouth, Pa., Last Evening.

## Speech of John Siney, President of the National Union.

## Another Meeting to Be Held in Wilkesbarre To-Day.

## President Gowen Determined upon a "Starve-Out."

### THE WYOMING REGION.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A MEETING IN PLYMOUTH.

PLYMOUTH, Pa., Jan. 20.—One of the largest meetings of miners ever held in this district convened in Plymouth to-night to hear an address from John Siney in the interest of the National Miners' Union. The great leader was received with the wildest enthusiasm, and, throughout a lengthy speech, carried the sentiment of the colliers with him. He explained the object of the Convention and declared that

THE COLLIERS MUST ORGANIZE

to protect themselves from slavery. Lodges of association will be immediately instituted here. Siney appealed to the colliers not to strike unless actually driven into it, but denounced the attempt to reduce the basis. He handled the monopolies without gloves. He paid a glowing tribute to THE TRIBUNE for the interest it is taking in the miners' war, and a resolution of thanks passed amid the greatest applause.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.—It is to-day asserted that the opinion prevails among the miners that they do not believe that the Wilkesbarre Coal Companies mean to insist upon their announcement of a reduction upon the basis of 1873, but that the declaration is meant as a threat for the purpose of frightening the colliers into an abandonment of their demand for an increase of 10 per cent. If this be true, then a new phase may be thrown upon the trouble, but as it is merely a rumor, and is not entertained in many quarters, the report must not be accepted as of great weight. The miners will not press their demand, it is confidently believed, as they see there is no likelihood of its being considered, but they will not submit to the reduction. This afternoon

A CONFERENCE

of representatives from every mining district in Luzerne County was held in this city, and an Executive Board of the National Miners' Union appointed. James O'Halloran was elected a delegate to the Grand Council of the Association.

John Siney, President of the National Union, is here to-day. He is the leader of the strike in the Schuylkill region. Your correspondent interviewed him this afternoon, and was informed that his mission is the rapid organization of the colliers of this and the Lehigh and Scranton regions into the Union. He said that it is a square fight in Schuylkill County between the men and Mr. Gowen, and that it will take six months for the great coal king to

STARVE OUT

the determined miners. The question becomes more deeply involved every day. The colliers are silent, and have hailed the arrival of John Siney with enthusiasm, because of his popularity among his brethren. The people of this section believe that his errand here is to fire the passions of the men, and induce them to declare an open war at once. Without the shadow of a doubt, there is a scheme or plot in preparation, and what it means remains yet to be discovered.

The mass meeting takes place in this city to-morrow.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 20.—The work of organization among miners goes steadily on. At Plymouth, last night, over 400 joined the new association. A resolution to send no more committees to Mr. Parish, but let him or the Company send to the men whenever they had anything to communicate or propose, was unanimously passed.

To-morrow a mass-meeting will be held.

The miners conduct their meetings in a deliberate manner, and caution each other to be prudent, and the different nationalities find no difficulty in working together.

# OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The steamship Celtic, which left Liverpool on Thursday last, came in contact with some floating wreckage at night and lost all the blades of her propeller. She returned to Queenstown in tow of the steamship Gaelic. The cargo of the Celtic will be transferred to the Gaelic at Queenstown, and the passengers will leave in the Baltic on Friday for New York.

Steamships Wesner and Oceanic, from New York, and Indiana, from Philadelphia, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Arrived—Steamship Andes, from Cardiff.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 20.—The steamer City of Antwerp, from New York, has arrived.

# NEIGHBORING STATES ITEMS.

Logansport boasts of $5 in the City Treasury.

—Fort Wayne has $1,121.82 in the City Treasury, and $109,257.03 of city orders outstanding.

—A rumor is afloat here that there is an effort being made to remove the United States Land-Office in this district from Menasha to Oconto.—*Marinette (Wis.) Eagle.*

—The $1 per bushel now paid for wheat in the towns of the Minnesota Valley is increasing the trade at a wonderful rate. On Thursday over 2,000 bushels were received at the St. Peter elevator, and a continuous stream of loaded teams is reported pouring its flood into all the points on the Minnesota River.

—Now that so much is being said about the elevator business in St. Paul, it is proper to state that upon the completion of the large elevator at Duluth, a few days since, an application was made by a firm in this city for room for 100,000 bushels of wheat.—*St. Paul Press.*

—An Oskaloosa (Iowa) man sent his friends in Scotland a barrel of apples. They went through all right, and the freight was $13.60. Notwithstanding this his friends wrote him that they were cheaper than they could get them at home.

—This winter two large blackbirds remained on Mr. Pattee's place, in Edna Township, Jones County, Iowa, and have been there all winter. Whether they were infatuated with their present quarters, kicked out of the migrating flock, or instinctively knew the present winter was to be one of rare beauty and blandness, is beyond our ken.

—A scandal and tragedy are reported at Atlantic, Iowa. A young Swede surprised his wife and her lover, and, without molesting them further than to say he would have them both arrested, left them. When he returned his wife had fortified her courage with a dose of strychnine, and was in a condition to defy the police. The widower is not disconsolate.

—C. L. King, State Deputy of the Granges, writes that the number of Granges in Michigan now exceeds 200, and that the applications come in thicker than ever. The calls on the National Grange for charters now exceed 100 per day. The State meeting of the Patrons of Husbandry, to be held at Kalamazoo on the 21st inst., will undoubtedly be largely attended. A new degree will be conferred at that time.—*Grand Rapids Democrat.*

—The sales of the Land Department of the Flint & Marquette Railroad during the past year, says the Bay City *Tribune*, were 7,408 acres, amounting to $67,797, or an average of $9.15 per acre. This is the smallest quantity sold in any one year since 1869, when the first sale was made. The total sales of the department to Jan. 1 were 252,294 acres, amounting to $2,006,897, or an average of $7.95 per acre. About half of the land-grant has been disposed of.

—Lawyers are proverbially fond of good, round fees, and are generally prepared to pluck the rich goose with a will who becomes entangled in litigation, whether civil or criminal. There is a promise of some rich pickings in Dearborn County, Ind. The wife of one of the wealthy citizens of the county has been arrested upon a charge of stealing a pair of shoes worth $2. Already four changes of venue have been taken by the defendant in the preliminary trial. In the meantime the husband of the accused wife has commenced suit for libel against the complaining witness, laying damages at $10,000, and process has been served. The best legal talent has been secured upon both sides. Both parties are rich, the war promises to be carried into Africa with spirit and determination, and the lawyers are rubbing their hands gleefully in contemplation of the rich lead they have struck.—*New Albany Ledger.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

MUSIC GIVEN AWAY.

THE AMATEUR, the leading Musical Monthly, contains eleven pages of new and popular music, and nine pages of interesting musical items and sketches.

SAMPLE COPY FREE.

Subscription, including the beautiful chromo of "Happy Hours," One Dollar per year.

LEE & WALKER, 922 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

# NOTICE.

After February 1, 1874, the premium upon purchase of TAX CERTIFICATES, held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be raised to 5 PER CENT.

Chicago, Jan. 20, 1874. S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.

# MONEY AND COMMERCE.

## MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

There has not been much relaxation in the money market yet, but the tendency in that direction, the cause being an increase in the supply of exchange made against shipments of grain, and some influx of money from the country in the way of merchants' collections, and of amounts sent in by country banks to loan on collaterals or invest in commercial paper in the open market. But it cannot be expected that there will be any very great increase of loanable funds in this market until the pork-packers and speculators ship off and sell part of the several million dollars' worth of pork and cut meats now being held here by them.

The banks are accommodating all their regular customers at 10 per cent, but are taking very little outside paper. In the open market money is to be had at 12 per cent on prime collaterals, though 15 per cent is paid in many instances.

New York exchange was a little firmer to-day than yesterday, and sold between banks at 25 cents per $1,000 discount.

THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Clearing-House Association yesterday invited the Mechanics' National Bank of this city to withdraw from its membership, to-morrow, Jan. 21. This is only a polite mode of expulsion, and eventually it will probably result in the winding up of the bank. The bank was believed to be in a very unsatisfactory condition before the panic, though not sufficiently so to warrant either the Bank Examiner or the Clearing-House Committee in making any decided move against its continuance in business. The panic, of course, only made its condition worse, but the other banks in the city have been disposed, until now, to at least lend the Mechanics' National their countenance by allowing it to remain in the Clearing-House, partly because they were afraid to disturb the recovery of public confidence from the effects of the panic, and partly because they were in hopes that its condition might improve with the general improvement of affairs in the last two months. No improvement, however, in its condition appears to have been made since the panic. According to its recently published statement, the bank has only about 10 per cent of its deposits in cash. Its loans are understood to be now just about where they were two months or more ago. It is alleged the bank has been unable to reduce them, because a great portion of them are suspended paper which is past due and cannot be collected without great delay. As the Executive Committee of the Clearing-House did not examine the details of the condition of the Mechanics National Bank yesterday, it is not positively known what the $173,000 of "bills payable" in the published statement of the bank represents, but whatever else it is, it is an evidence that the bank has increased its liabilities in some other way than the legitimate one of an increase of deposits, and only shows the more necessity that it should be put into the hands of a Receiver and wound up.

BANKRUPT FUND DEPOSITORIES.

But if the condition of the Mechanics' National Bank is a disgrace to the city, it is not so great an outrage on the public as the order of the Bankrupt Court that all bankrupt funds in the hands of Assignees should be deposited in the Mechanics' National. This order was, we believe, subsequently modified, so as to include the National Bank of Illinois, but, even with this modification, the keeping of bankrupt funds is a disgraceful monopoly managed by a little ring for their own benefit. The Assignees in Bankruptcy are a part of it, and it seems now to be an acknowledged fact that none but a few hangers-on of the Register in Bankruptcy can be appointed to those offices. One of the results of this ring-management is that a large amount of bankrupt funds have been locked up, for nobody knows how long, in the Mechanics' National. Several bankrupt concerns, whose affairs have been to a great extent adjudicated, would have paid dividends to their creditors long ago, only that the Mechanics' National has not been able to pay. This farce of setting up bankrupt estates through a bank that can't pay is played out. As far as the National Bank of Illinois is concerned, of course, nobody has any objection to its condition. It is, we believe, a sound, well-managed bank, but has no right to any monopoly of the bankrupt funds in the hands of Assignees.

A "CHEQUE BANK."

A new kind of financial institution has been started in England, called a "cheque bank," the effect of which is to make a larger circulation of bank checks in place of coin, thus in one sense making an increasing supply of currency, and economizing the use of coin for all small payments. To the small tradesmen, artisans, and other persons whose accounts are too small to be very desirable to the larger commercial banks, its conveniences are very great. Its peculiarity is that, instead of being a competitor of other banks, it in fact co-operates with them, so that all the other metropolitan banks are practically made branches of the cheque bank. *Chambers' Journal* gives the following details of its operation:

"When money is deposited, the only receipt given is a check-book containing checks for the amount lodged. The largest amount for which any one check can be drawn is £10. If we deposit £100 we receive a check-book containing ten checks for £10; we may, however, have twenty checks for £5, or 100 checks for $1. Now, we can draw only to the amount of our deposit, and no further, for, in the corner of each check, its value is perforated in words, thus being indelibly fixed. In this way it is a sheer impossibility for us to overdraw our account, for, though we may make out a check for any less amount than that specified on it, we cannot for a greater. This is a great advantage, as there can never be any check returned to the payee with 'No funds' inscribed on it, as too often is the case with the old system. If, then, we make out some checks for a less amount than that specified, there must be a balance standing at our credit when the check-book is finished. This we may have carried on towards a new book, or, if we like, may draw it, on surrendering the counterfoils of the old check-book. All checks are made payable to order, and are crossed besides; so that, before receiving payment, the check must have been indorsed. This puts such an effectual barrier to unfair dealing, that the risk run by the Cheque Bank is comparatively insignificant. Each book of checks contains ten, for which the uniform price is one shilling—tenpence being for Government stamps, and the odd twopence being divided between the expense of the paper and bank commission. The way in which the book is kept is peculiar, and saves an enormous amount of time and trouble. Instead of each check being entered in the books some half-dozen times, the total amount only of all the checks paid out is placed in the books. And to avoid all risk, the checks are so carefully indexed and put past, that ten years hence a check cashed now will be found quite readily; also, their checks are cleared daily, thus avoiding the necessity of passing through the bankers' Clearing-House.

"The leading peculiarities of this new institution are: 1. No interest is allowed on deposits. 2. It does not keep its own cash. 3. It transacts no financial business whatever. 4. Being intended only for small accounts (as no interest is given), it is essentially a bank for the million. 5. It discounts no bills.

"The sources of profit to the stockholders are: 1. The interest on the £100,000 reserve fund invested in government consols. Large returns cannot be looked for here, as the best security, and not a high percentage is sought. 2. The dividends arising from the investment of the deposits. 3. The interest on the money deposited daily in the banks with which it has opened credit. 4. The balance of the shilling paid for each check-book, after deducting tenpence for stamps and the expense of the book."

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s of '81, ex int | 117¼ | 118 @118¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '62 | 113¼ | 113¾@114¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '64 | 115¼ | 115¾@116 |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 | 116¾ | 117@117¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July, ex. int | 115¾ | 116 @116¼ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July, ex. int | 116¾ | 117¼@117½ |
| U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July, ex. int | 116¾ | 117¼ |
| 10-40s | 113¼ | 113¾ |
| U. S. 5s (new issue) | 112¼ | 112¾@113¼ |
| U. S. currency 6s | 114¼ | 114¾@115 |
| Gold (full weight) | 110¾ | 111¼ |
| Gold coupons | 110¾ | 111¼ |
| Gold exchange | | 111¼ |
| Sterling | | 4.85½@4.87 |
| Chicago City 7s | 96 and int. | 98 and int. |
| Cook County 7s | 97 and int. | 99 and int. |
| Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds | | 95@97½ |

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Treasury disbursements, $328,000.

Customs receipts, $420,000.

Produce exports for the week ending to-day, $5,930,132.

Money was easier this afternoon than at any time since the panic began, and was offered freely at 4 per cent.

Sterling was firmer at $4.82½@4.83 for sixty days'; $4.86@4.86½ for sight.

Gold ranged at 111⅛@111⅜; closed at the highest figure.

Carrying rates were 3@6 per cent.

The clearings were $43,000,000.

State bonds were quiet and nominal.

Governments closed firm.

Stocks, excepting Lake Shore, were strong the greater portion of the day; the latter declined from 80⅞ to 79¼; closed at 80.

The principal activity was in Western Union, Union Pacific, Wabash, and Lake Shore. Union Pacific reached 35⅛. The struggle now going on for control of the coming election influences the quotations in this stock; the books close in February. The general market closed steady, slightly below the highest figures of the day. The sales between 10 and 2 o'clock were 180,000 shares, of which 24,500 were Western Union, 56,500 Union Pacific, 5,700 Wabash, 15,000 Pacific Mail, 11,000 New York Central, 40,000 Lake Shore, 6,000 Northwestern.

Sterling, $4.83½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coupons, '81 | 117½ | Coupons, '67 | 117¼ |
| Coupons, '62 | 113⅞ | Coupons, '68 | 117 |
| Coupons, '64 | 115¼ | 10-40s | 113⅞ |
| Coupons, '65 | 116¼ | Currency 6s | 114¼ |
| Coupons, '65 (new) | 115⅛ | New 5s | 112⅞ |

STATE BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Missouri's | 93 | Virginia's, old | 41 |
| Tennessee's, old | 79½ | North Carolina's, old | 28½ |
| Tennessee's, new | 79½ | North Carolina's, new | 16 |
| Virginia's, new | 49 | | |

STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Canton | 70 | St. Paul pfd | 72 |
| Western Union | 76½ | Wabash | 53¾ |
| Quicksilver | 22 | Wabash pfd | 70 |
| Adams Express | 93¾ | Fort Wayne | 90¼ |
| Wells Fargo | 69 | Terre Haute | 10 |
| American Express | 63¾ | Terre Haute pfd | 30 |
| United States Ex | 70¼ | Chicago & Alton | 103 |
| Pacific Mail | 42½ | Chicago & Alton pfd | 110 |
| New York Central | 103⅞ | Ohio & Mississippi | 34¾ |
| Erie | 49 | Clev., Cin. & Col | 77½ |
| Erie pfd | 75 | Chi., Bur. & Quincy | 104¼ |
| Harlem | 125 | Lake Shore | 80 |
| Harlem pfd | 126 | Indiana Central | 31¾ |
| Michigan Central | 85½ | Illinois Central | 99 |
| Pittsburgh & Ft. W | 88¾ | Union Pacific stock | 34⅞ |
| Northwestern | 61 | Union Pacific bonds | 85⅞ |
| Northwestern pfd | 72¾ | Central Pacific bonds | 96¾ |
| Rock Island | 104⅞ | Del., Lack. & Western | 102 |
| New Jersey Central | 100 | Boston, Hart. & Erie | 2⅞ |
| St. Paul | 48¾ | | |

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, Jan. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lake st, s f of 195 ft, running n to Fulton st, bet California and San Francisco avs, dated Dec. 18, 1873; consideration, $16,965.

Western av, n w cor of Taylor st, e f of 49x112 ft, dated Dec. 2, 1872; consideration, $2,000.

Thirty-seventh st, 114¼ ft e of Staunton av, n f, 17½x99 ft, dated Dec. 1, 1873; consideration, $5,800.

Indiana av, n e cor of Thirty-third st, w f, 39 1-10x125 45-100 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $25,000.

Prairie av, 150 8-10 ft n of Thirty-fifth st, w f, 50x123¼ ft, dated Sept. 10, 1873; consideration, $8,500.

Same property, dated Aug. 15, 1873; consideration, $6,000.

Mitchell st, bet Blue Island av and Waller st, s f, 96x100 ft, dated Jan. 7; consideration, $4,800.

Catharine st, 275 ft e of Jefferson st, n f, 25x73 ft, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $500.

Michigan st, s e cor Dearborn st, n f, 60x100 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $12,000.

Milwaukee av, 242 ft s e of Upton st, n e f, 22x100 ft, dated Dec. 30, 1873; consideration, $1,100.

Madison st, 160 ft w of Clark st, s f, 50x177 ft, all int in lot and building European Hotel, dated Jan. 1, James E. Tyler to Harvey M. Thompson, consideration, $120,000.

Wieland st, 467 ft n of Schiller st, e f, 25x100 9-10 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $1,600.

Ashland av, 200 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 100x150 ft, dated Dec. 22, 1873; consideration, $18,000.

Indiana av, 127¼ ft s of Thirty-fifth st, e f, 50x150 7-10 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $6,000.

Forrest av, s of Thirty-third st, w f, 124x125 ft, dated Jan. 2; consideration, $15,500.

Winchester av, 233 ft n of Polk st, e f, 24x114 35-100 ft, dated Jan. 19; consideration, $3,000.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23 and 24, Block 3, and Lots 1 to 3, Block 4, Webster & Perkins' Subdivision in e ½ s e ¼ Sec. 3, 38, 14, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $5,500.

South 61 7-12 ft 179½ ft deep of Lot 1, Block 26, Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Dec. 23, 1873; consideration, $1,200.

Lot 18, Stone's Addition, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $300.

Lots 22 and 23, Phare & Sackett's Subdivision in n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Jan. 14; consideration, $750.

Lot 39, Block 4, Fawcett's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated Jan. 16; consideration, $2,200.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 7, Givens' et al. Subdivision of 5 acres in s e ¼ Sec. 3, 39, 14, dated Dec. 16, 1873; consideration, $300.

## COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

| | Receipts. 1874. | Receipts. 1873. | Shipments. 1874. | Shipments. 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flour, brls | 17,493 | 7,861 | 8,417 | 3,268 |
| Wheat, bu | 196,020 | 27,560 | 94,282 | 3,619 |
| Corn, bu | 90,910 | 140,800 | 3,616 | 3,308 |
| Oats, bu | 48,570 | 48,240 | 16,028 | 25,590 |
| Rye, bu | 4,360 | 4,184 | 392 | |
| Barley, bu | 17,100 | 20,670 | 22,600 | 10,339 |
| Grass seed, lbs | 78,670 | 32,487 | 69,002 | 58,490 |
| Flax seed, lbs | 43,900 | 9,000 | | |
| Broom corn, lbs | | 34,600 | 42,363 | 10,080 |
| Cured meats, lbs | 2,58,340 | 264,180 | 813,646 | 614,363 |
| Beef, brls | 45 | 16 | 65 | 35 |
| Pork, brls | 236 | 46 | 500 | 511 |
| Lard, lbs | 192,749 | 134,087 | 3,514 | 638,988 |
| Tallow, lbs | 52,712 | 21,420 | 19,040 | 40,080 |
| Butter, lbs | 57,863 | 56,325 | 57,435 | 2,270 |
| Dressed hogs, No | 4,199 | 3,520 | 5,887 | 2,777 |
| Live hogs, No | 10,511 | 23,667 | 4,704 | 4,587 |
| Cattle, No | 3,991 | 2,116 | 1,667 | 2,575 |
| Sheep, No | 987 | 600 | 560 | 1,523 |
| Hides, lbs | 126,267 | 189,455 | 142,804 | 73,257 |
| Highwines, brls | 271 | 330 | 464 | 274 |
| Wool, lbs | 15,100 | 137,105 | 17,168 | |
| Potatoes, bu | 935 | | | 27 |
| Lumber, m ft | 250,200 | 704,000 | 591,478 | 456,000 |
| Shingles, m | 533,600 | 160,000 | 223,000 | 658,000 |
| Lath, m | | | 16,000 | 10,000 |
| Salt, brls | 75 | 509 | 405 | 532 |

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,663 bu wheat, 6,471 bu corn, 1,409 bu oats, 722 bu rye, 400 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 283 cars wheat, 138 cars corn, 39 cars oats, 7 cars rye, 7 cars barley. Total, 474 cars, or 179,000 bu.

The perversity of the types makes it necessary to explain our explanation of yesterday. The selling price of numbers *three* spring wheat in this market on Saturday last was one dollar and fifteen cents per bu.

The Chicago produce markets were generally more active to-day, except in wheat; higher on provisions and barley, and easier on wheat and corn, with no great changes in other produce. The grain markets were mostly weak under liberal receipts, till about noon, and then the falling snow caused firmness, as it threatened to lessen the amount of produce arriving here daily. There was not much grain wanted for shipment, and the trading was principally speculative.

Thus far, the winter has been a very open one, causing a material reduction in the price of coal, and a shortness in the ice crop, which does not promise low prices for cool drinks next summer. It is not unlikely, however, that our real winter is now beginning, and that we shall have four weeks of weather sharp enough to satisfy anybody.

The rumor that 35c per 100 lbs on grain has been adopted as the rate to the sea-board on one of our lines of railroad is pronounced to be a canard; it probably originated in a mistaken impression gathered from a correct statement about Westward-bound freight.

There was a good degree of activity in the demand for domestic dry goods, and the market again presented a buoyant tone. Local retailers, as well as interior merchants, are ordering on a more liberal scale than is usual at this season, and as stocks are generally moderate the general tendency of prices is still upward. Groceries were active and generally firm, sugar being the only exception. Coffees bid fair to go still higher, and the tendency in sirup, molasses, rice, and some other lines is also upward. In the butter and cheese markets no new features were developed. Fair activity characterized the demand for both of those staples, and the lately-advanced prices were firmly adhered to. Canned goods were moving a little more freely without change in values, except for peaches, which are again higher: 2 lb now quoted at $2.50@2.75. Coal remains dull at $8.00 for Lackawanna; $8.50 for Erie and Walnut Hill, and at $5.00 for Wilmington. Nothing new was noted in connection with the fish market. Jobbers imported a full business, doing at full former rates. Dried fruits were quiet and strong, with no quotable change except for raisins, which were higher, layers quoted at $3.15@3.25 and loose Muscatel at $3.25@3.50. Leather, pig-iron, wood, and paints were without change. Oils were fairly active at firm rates the general tendency being upward.

The lumber market was moderately active and steady. The shipments to the interior are large for this season and in excess of those for the same time last year. Stocks are ampler, and dealers generally do not anticipate any change in quotations, though the market is steadier than two weeks ago, and some parties are asking higher prices for some descriptions of common lumber. Shingles on track are firm. Iron was in only fair request at unchanged rates. The advance in prices at the East has as yet had no effect on this market, except to create a better feeling in regard to the future. Nails are firm; also tin plate, copper, and other metals. The demand for these goods is fair, and improving. A fair trade in drugs and chemicals was reported, and many articles enumerated were firm at an advance. The wool market was firm, under a good demand and small supply. Broom corn was also quoted strong, in rather light stock, and moderate request. Hay remains quiet, and without material change. The seed market was quiet, but steady for flax and timothy, though other seeds were easy. Green fruits were in light demand, at reduced prices for oranges and lemons, but the old figures were generally adhered to for other lots, especially choice apples and cranberries, which are not abundant. Poultry was steady, with the supply of fresh about equal to the home demand.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at 96c per gallon; with sale of 100 brls, and a rumor of sale of another 100 brls, at that price. New York was reported firm at 99½c@$1.00, while Cincinnati was quoted at 95c.

Dressed hogs were dull and 5@10c lower, with holders generally unwilling to accept the prices paid. Hence sales were few, though the receipts were more liberal. The general market was $6.20 for light to $6.30 for heavy. Sales were reported of 86 head (choice) at $6.40; 390 at $6.30; 540 at $6.25; 160 at $6.20; 190 soft at $6.00. Total, 1,336 head.

Provisions were active and stronger, advancing 5@10c per brl on pork, and 10c per 100 lbs on lard, though the advance gained early was not sustained to the close. The market for live hogs was reported 10@15c per brl higher, and the supply is falling off, most of the packing points having closed entirely and left the others with but little to do. Added to this is the fact that the continued mildness of the winter threatens to make ice so scarce next summer as to prevent it from being used in packing summer product. Whether the "last hog" be now on his way hither, or not, is open to dispute; but a good many operators have calculated out to their own satisfaction that the stocks of lard and meat will be unusually light. This feeling results in an active speculative demand, which reacts on pork, though the latter is admitted to be in larger supply than ever, and with no Southern demand of consequence to take care of it. The stocks of meats are believed to be very small, on account of the increased percentage of pork made; hence several large lots have recently been taken by capitalists who count confidently on being able to sell out at a big profit. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller January, $14.25@14.30; do seller February, $14.30@14.35; do seller March, $14.75@14.80; do seller April, $15.15@15.20; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.75@12.00. Lard, cash or seller January, $8.95@9.00; do seller February, $9.05@9.07½; do seller March, $9.35@9.37½; do seller April, $9.55@9.57½. Green hams at 8½@9½c for 16 and 15 lb averages; sweet pickled hams, 9@10c; dry salted meats, loose, at 5⅝c for shoulders; 7⅛@7¼c for Cumberlands; 7¼c for long clear; 7⅝@7⅞c for short ribs; 7⅝@7⅞c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Green meats ½c lower than salted do. Meats for February delivery ½c higher, and for March delivery ½c higher than cash prices. Mess beef, $8.25@8.50; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.25. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅜c; grease quotable at 4½@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at $14.25; 750 brls do, seller February, at $14.45; 1,000 brls do at $14.40; 500 brls do at $14.35; 500 brls do at $14.30; 1,750 brls do, seller March, at $14.90; 250 brls do at $14.80; 250 brls do at $14.75; 1,000 brls do, seller April, at $15.30; 500 brls do at $15.20; 500 tcs lard at $9.00; 500 tcs do, seller February, at $9.15; 750 tcs do at $9.10; 500 tcs do at $9.07½; 250 tcs do at $9.05; 1,500 tcs do, seller March, at $9.45; 3,000 tcs do at $9.40; 1,000 tcs do at $9.37½; 750 tcs do at $9.35; 750 tcs do, seller April, at $9.57½; 500 tcs do at $9.55; 20,000 lbs shoulders (old) at $5.55; 50,000 lbs do, seller February, at 5⅞c; 40 boxes and 18 casks do at 5⅝c cash; 42,000 lbs short ribs, part seller February, at 7¾c; 200,000 lbs do, seller March, at 8c; 80,000 lbs short clear at 7⅝c; 500 boxes long and short clear at 7⅝c; 2,000 pieces and 20,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 9c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) and 20,000 lbs do (19 lbs) at 8c; 50 tcs sweet pickled do (16 lbs) at 9⅞c.

Flour was less active at unchanged prices. There was some inquiry for spring extras for export, but not much taken, as foreign advices were unfavorable. Winters were in rather better demand for the city trade. Bran was nominally steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $8.62½; 100 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.25; 1,900 brls do on private terms; 40 brls buckwheat at $7.25; 100 brls rye (Beloit City) at $4.80; 25 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,465 brls. Also, 10 tons corn-meal, coarse, at $20.50; 1 car coarse middlings at $15.00 on track. The following were the closing prices:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fair to good white winters | $ 7.00 | @ 8.00 |
| Choice do | 8.50 | @ 9.50 |
| Red winters | 6.75 | @ 7.25 |
| Choice to fancy spring extras | 6.00 | @ 6.75 |
| Medium to good do | 5.25 | @ 5.87½ |
| Good to choice Minnesota | 6.00 | @ 7.00 |
| Patent do | 8.00 | @12.00 |
| Fair to choice spring, superfine | 3.75 | @ 5.00 |
| Common do | 3.00 | @ 3.50 |
| Rye flour | 4.40 | @ 4.80 |
| Buckwheat do | 7.00 | @ 7.75 |
| Bran | 14.25 | @15.25 |

Wheat was weak during the greater part of the session, and less active, averaging 1½c lower than yesterday. Liverpool was quoted 1@2d per 100 lbs lower, chiefly owing to large arrivals of flour. New York was also quoted weak, with buyers holding off in consequence of large receipts of wheat there, and a considerable augment of the stocks in sight. Here the receipts were again liberal, and made offerings large. A good deal of long wheat has been sold on this market the past three days, and there would have been more sold to-day but that the number of buyers was limited to two or three who were already loaded rather heavily. A temporary burst of confidence ensued when it commenced to snow, but the market was not strong enough to sustain the resulting advance. The shipping demand was very light; the purchases of car lots of No. 2 being made principally by parties who sold it for delivery in March at a profit on the cost of carrying. The market was probably kept from falling further by the knowledge that exports of wheat and flour from the seaboard continue to be liberal, and that Great Britain will certainly want all we have to spare. Several of those who have recently sold out still profess to believe that our market will touch $1.50 in the spring; but they think the chances are in favor of a further decline in the near future, under a rather rapid accumulation of stocks at lake ports. Seller February opened at $1.22½, advanced to $1.22⅝, fell back to $1.22⅛, rose to $1.23, receded to $1.22¼, improved to $1.23¼, and closed at $1.23⅛. Seller March sold at $1.25¾@1.26¼, closing at the outside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.21@1.21¾, closing at the outside, with no particular preference for Northwestern receipts. No. 1 spring was steady at $1.23. No. 3 spring was quiet at $1.15; and rejected do at $1.10, except for receipts on the Rock Island Elevator, which were at a discount of about 2c per bu. Cash sales were reported of 6,000 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23; 6,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.21¾; 2,400 bu do at $1.21⅝; 15,600 bu do at $1.21½; 2,400 bu do at $1.21⅜; 38,800 bu do at $1.21¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.21; 6,400 bu Northwestern No. 2 at $1.21¾; 1,600 bu do at $1.21½; 800 bu do at $1.21¼; 4,000 bu No. 3 spring at $1.15; 400 bu rejected spring at $1.10; 400 bu by sample at $1.31, delivered. Total, 95,200 bu.

Corn was active, and very irregular, averaging a little higher than yesterday but taking a much wider range, and closing fully 1c higher. The early feeling was very weak, and considerable quantities were sold in the option department, by operators who had grown tired of carrying it. Then Liverpool was quoted stronger, at 42s 9d per 480 lbs, and New York followed the example, while our receipts were considerably less than expected. This gave confidence to buyers, and they took hold more freely; though there are some who say that Liverpool quotations are of no value here, as they are based on a corner which will be over before any corn now here could reach that market. Some cable quotations are ordered discontinued till the corner is over. There was no shipping demand of consequence. Seller February, which was the leading option, opened at 56⅝c, rose to 57⅛c, fell back to 57c, and then advanced to 57⅛c, closing at 57⅜c. Seller March sold 1¼@1⅜c above the range for February. Seller May sold at 63½@65c, closing firm at the outside. Cash No. 2, or seller the month, sold at 56½@57⅛c, but very little above 56⅞c, closing nominal at 57⅛c. New No. 2 sold at 50½c, and new rejected closed at 47c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2, old, at 57⅛c; 4,000 bu do at 57c; 1,200 bu do at 56⅞c; 16,400 bu do at 56⅝c; 4,000 bu do at 56½c; 2,000 bu do, new, at 50½c; 1,600 bu rejected, old, at 53c; 1,200 bu do at 52½c; 4,000 bu do at 52c; 800 bu do, new, at 47½c; 7,600 bu do at 47c; 2,400 bu do at 46½c; 4,800 bu do at 46⅛c; 400 bu no grade at 40c. Total, 51,200 bu.

Oats were quiet, but firm early at an advance of ¼@½c on cash lots, though later this advance was partly lost. There was a fair trade in options at full outside prices of yesterday. No. 2 cash was offered in car lots and sold at 41¼@41⅜c, closing at 41¼@41⅜c. Rejected sold at 37½c. There were several orders on the market for March and May delivery. Seller February sold at 41¾@42c; March at 42¾@43c, closing at 43c bid. Seller May sold at 47¾@48c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 41½c; 1,800 bu do at 41⅜c; 7,800 bu do at 41¼c; 600 bu rejected at 37½c. Total, 11,400 bu.

Rye was dull and steady at the outside quotations of yesterday, or on the basis of 77c for No. 2 regular. The receipts were light, and the stock in store slightly decreasing. Hence holders generally insisted on an advance, but could not obtain it to-day, as there was scarcely any demand. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 78c, 800 bu regular do at 77c, and 400 bu rejected at 75c. Total, 1,600 bu.

Barley was in better demand, and firmer on the lower grades, especially on No. 3, which was fully 1c higher, at $1.25 for regular, and $1.27@1.28 for fresh receipts. No. 2 was quiet and unchanged at $1.45 for fresh receipts. Rejected was firm at $1.16@1.17. The daily arrivals are small, only 7 cars being inspected in to-day. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.45; 1,600 bu No. 3 (fresh) at $1.28; 2,800 bu do (part fresh) at $1.27; 1,200 bu do (winter storage) at $1.25; 2,400 bu rejected at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.16; 800 bu by sample at $1.70; 2,000 bu do at $1.65; 400 bu do at $1.63; 800 bu do at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.43; 800 bu do at $1.40; 5,500 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.23½; 400 bu do at $1.22; 400 bu do at $1.20, on track; 400 bu do at $1.43; 400 bu do at $1.35; 400 bu do at $1.29; 400 bu do at $1.27, delivered. Total, 22,300 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

| WHEAT. | Jan. 17, 1874. | Jan. 10, 1874. | Jan. 18, 1873. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1 amber | .... | 323 | .... |
| No. 1 red | .... | 300 | .... |
| No. 2 red | 326 | .... | .... |
| No. 3 winter | 278 | .... | 1,635 |
| Rejected winter | .... | 625 | .... |
| No. 1 spring | 10,104 | 10,563 | 3,425 |
| No. 2 spring | 1,178,726 | 862,987 | 902,771 |
| No. 3 spring | 47,362 | 46,793 | 321,158 |
| No. 1 N. W. spring | 88,987 | 84,828 | 3,030 |
| No. 2 N. W. spring | 616,717 | 524,729 | 7,106 |
| Rejected spring | 21,946 | 19,972 | 80,034 |
| No grade spring | 543 | .... | 431 |
| Total | 1,963,989 | 1,550,263 | 1,379,690 |
| CORN. | | | |
| Yellow | 11,324 | 10,395 | 16,981 |
| No. 1 | 27,323 | 27,393 | 71,533 |
| High mixed | 267,156 | 225,689 | .... |
| No. 2 | 1,113,637 | 957,489 | 2,548,746 |
| Rejected | 83,418 | 68,501 | 69,342 |
| New No. 2 | 15,302 | 14,396 | .... |
| New rejected | 101,476 | 59,457 | .... |
| No. 2 kiln-dried | .... | .... | 3,533 |
| No grade | 1,224 | 1,874 | .... |
| New high mixed | 6,739 | 3,655 | .... |
| Total | 1,629,599 | 1,373,849 | 2,710,135 |
| OATS. | | | |
| No. 1 | 5,266 | 4,586 | 3,264 |
| No. 2 white | 54,942 | 67,323 | .... |
| No. 2 | 458,329 | 366,791 | 954,325 |
| Rejected | 19,811 | 14,581 | 68,784 |
| No grade | 2,297 | 2,128 | .... |
| Total | 559,985 | 457,185 | 1,026,373 |
| RYE. | | | |
| No. 1 | 222 | 222 | 5,493 |
| No. 2 | 63,858 | 64,512 | 229,396 |
| Rejected | 1,619 | 1,552 | 2,152 |
| No grade | 100 | 100 | .... |
| Total | 65,379 | 66,486 | 237,043 |
| BARLEY. | | | |
| No. 1 | 3,978 | 3,978 | .... |
| No. 2 | 237,414 | 247,034 | 237,511 |
| No. 3 | 115,437 | 141,977 | 51,406 |
| Rejected | 19,465 | 11,104 | 13,023 |
| No grade | 422 | 422 | .... |
| Total | 376,279 | 404,535 | 301,940 |

Total of all kinds, 4,595,231 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 413,726 bu wheat, 250,750 bu corn, 102,800 bu oats; and a decrease of 1,107 bu rye, 28,246 bu barley. Total increase, 737,928 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

Jan. 20.—London—Cargoes off coast, wheat buyers hold off, hoping for some concession. Corn stiff. Cargoes on passage, wheat quiet. Corn strong. Liverpool—Wheat quiet. Corn improving. California club wheat, 14s@14s 4d; wheat, 13s 7d@13s; spring, 12s 5d@12s 11d. American mixed corn, 42s 3d@43s.

PACKING AT ST. LOUIS.

The *Democrat* reports the season closed, with an aggregate packing of 430,563 hogs, against 538,000 last year. The average weight is about 10 per cent less, and the yield of lard 10 lbs less than last season.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was fairly active and stronger, selling at $1.23⅛@1.23¾, and closing at $1.23¾; also at $1.26½@1.26⅝ for March, closing at the inside. Corn was in fair request and ⅛c higher, selling at 58⅛@58⅜c seller February, closing at 58⅜c, and at 59⅛@59⅝c seller March; 65½c seller May. Sales of provisions include 500 tcs lard at $9.15 seller February; 250 tcs do at $9.45 seller March; 250 brls mess pork at $14.20 cash; 250 brls do at $15.25 seller April.

## CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

ALCOHOL—Quotable steady and quiet at $1.92@1.97.

BEANS—Aside from the usual retail demand, there has been little inquiry for beans. The supply has been large and consequently prices ruled weak and lower. Following are the quotation, the outside prices being for retail lots: Navy beans, $2.00@2.40; mediums, $1.85@2.25; common, $1.50; peas, $1.00@1.25 per bu in bags.

BAGGING—At the East a slight advance in cotton seamless goods has recently been established, and this has imparted to the market here a decidedly firmer tone, but in the absence of anything resembling activity in the demand our jobbers have not deemed it expedient to advance the quotations. With the revival of business—which must soon come—higher prices may be looked for. Burlaps and gunnies are moving to only a small extent, and are steady and firm. There is little or no inquiry for wool sack. We quote: Stark A, 34c; Ludlow A, 33c; Lewiston A, 32½c; American A, 29c; Amoskeag A, 29c; Otter Creek, 32c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 63@65c.

BROOM-CORN—This market has been moderately active during the past six days, and firm at recent prices. The stocks are small, and are being reduced, which helps to reduce the market, particularly for low grades, which are scarce. We quote: Choice to extra hurl, 8@8½c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7@7½c; for good do, 5½@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 6½@7½c; inferior brush, 4½@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There is no change of importance. The market is very quiet. We repeat: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.25@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls), $1.10@1.25 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@80.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire-clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—There has been no "let up" in the demand for this staple since our last weekly review, nor any softening of prices. On the contrary, increased activity has characterized the demand, both for choice and low grades, and in the former a slight advance is noted. Notwithstanding the fact that the receipts have been larger than in former seasons at a like period the daily arrivals do not equal the legitimate wants of buyers. This is notably the case with choice to fancy grades, the market being kept bare of such at extreme prices, or at 30@35c. The quality of the butter received during the present winter has been exceptionally good, and the average of prices has been higher than for several years. During the past week very little has sold under 20c, while most of the transfers were within the range of 23@32c. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@35c; medium to good grades, 23@27c; inferior to common, 16@22c; common to choice roll, 22@30c.

CANNED GOODS—During the past week a further slight advance in peaches has taken place, with which exception our quotations remain unchanged. Corn is weak, but other articles enumerated in the list are firmly held. Below are the ruling prices:

CANNED GOODS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Peaches, 2 lb | $ 2.50@ | 2.75 |
| Peaches, 3 lb | 3.50@ | 3.75 |
| Pears, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.25 |
| Plums, damsons, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.25 |
| Green gages and egg, 2 lb | 3.00@ | 3.75 |
| Quinces, 2 lb | 2.75@ | 3.00 |
| Strawberries, 2 lb, new | 2.25@ | 2.75 |
| Raspberries | 3.00@ | 3.25 |
| Blackberries, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.10 |
| Gooseberries, 2 lb | 2.00@ | 2.25 |
| Tomatoes, 2 lb, new | 1.75@ | 2.00 |
| Tomatoes, 3 lb, new | 2.25@ | 2.50 |
| Corn, Elgin, new | 2.65@ | 2.85 |
| Corn, Benton Harbor, new | 2.60@ | 2.80 |
| Corn, Yarmouth, new | 2.90@ | 3.00 |
| Peas, 2 lb, pod, new | 2.50@ | 2.70 |
| Peas, 2 lb, soaked | 1.60@ | 1.75 |
| Lima beans, 2 lb | 2.75@ | 3.00 |
| Succotash, 2 lb | 2.40@ | 2.60 |
| Lobster, 2 lb | 3.40@ | 3.50 |
| Lobster, 1 lb | 2.40@ | 2.50 |
| Oysters, 1 lb, full weight | 1.25@ | 1.60 |
| Oysters, 2 lbs, full weight | 2.20@ | 2.25 |
| Oregon salmon, new, 1 lb | 2.75@ | 2.90 |
| Oregon salmon, new, 2 lb | 3.90@ | 4.25 |

CHEESE—Early in the week under review business was somewhat retarded by the inclement weather, but the closing days were favorable, and a liberal amount of goods has been distributed. The course of prices continues in an upward direction. Stocks are gradually melting away, and, as they cannot be replenished,—stocks having now passed out of first hands,—jobbers are exceedingly firm in their views, and before the winter is passed even higher prices than now prevail may be looked for. Quotations have been advanced ¼c during the week, as follows: New York factory, mild, 16@17c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 13½@16c; lower grades, 11@14c.

COAL—Dullness is still a feature of the coal market, and the signs of weakness noticeable a week ago have been even more prominently developed within the past two or three days. The only quotable changes were in Lehigh and Lackawanna, the former of which has declined 50c, and the latter $1.00 per ton, but there is more or less "cutting" on nearly all descriptions. Stocks are excessive, and dealers are of course anxious to reduce them. We now quote as follows: Lehigh, prepared, $10.00; Lackawanna, $8.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $9.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.00@9.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $7.00; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.50; Wilmington, $5.00; Midway, $5.50.

COOPERAGE—Has been dull and weak. Packers have bought sparingly, and both tierces and barrels have declined, though the offerings have not been large. Stock is scarce and quoted steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.10; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard, tierces, $1.35@1.40; flour barrels, 45@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@28.00; do, bucked, $24.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $16.00@28.00; do bucked, $32.00@35.00; flour staves, $10.50@11.50; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m; tight brl poles, $24.00@30.00. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.10; 1 car lard tierces at $1.35.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Business is reasonably good for January, and is apparently improving. There is a firm feeling in regard to many articles in the list, and several, among them castor oil, camphor, and sulphur, have advanced, while opium and one or two other articles are lower. Following are the quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acid, citric, lb | $ 1.45 | @ | 1.50 |
| Acid, oxalic, lb | 25 | @ | 30 |
| Acid, tartaric, powdered, lb | 55 | @ | 58 |
| Ammonia, carb, lb | 25 | @ | 33 |
| Asafœtida, lb | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Axle-grease, Bidwell's, doz | 1.50 | @ | 1.55 |
| Beans, Tonga, lb | 90 | @ | 1.00 |
| Borax, ref., lb | 22 | @ | 25 |
| Blue-vitriol, lb | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz | | | 4.00 |
| Corrosive sublimate | 1.35 | @ | 1.60 |
| Cream tartar, pure, lb | 43 | @ | 50 |
| Cochineal, Hond., lb | 90 | @ | 1.00 |
| Chloroform, lb | 1.20 | @ | 1.25 |
| Glycerine, 1 lb bulk, lb | 30 | @ | 35 |
| Gum Arabic, picked | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Gum Arabic, sorts | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Gum camphor, lb | 35 | @ | 38 |
| Gum opium, lb | 8.50 | @ | 8.75 |
| Gum shellac, lb | 65 | @ | 75 |
| Glue, white, lb | 45 | @ | 55 |
| Iodine, lb | 8.00 | @ | 8.50 |
| Lye, conc, case | 8.00 | @ | 8.25 |
| Morphia, sulph., oz | 6.00 | @ | 6.25 |
| Oil, bergamot, Sand., lb | 6.00 | @ | 6.50 |
| Oil, castor, gal | 2.00 | @ | 2.25 |
| Oil, lemon, Sanderson's | 5.25 | @ | 5.75 |
| Potassa, chlor., lb | 50 | @ | 55 |
| Potassium, cyan, fused, lb | 85 | @ | .... |
| Potassium, iod., lb | 5.50 | @ | 5.75 |
| Potash, Babbitt's, case | 9.00 | @ | .... |
| Quinine, sulph., oz | 2.60 | @ | 2.65 |
| Red precip., lb | 1.75 | @ | 1.80 |
| Root ipecac, powd., lb | 1.50 | @ | 1.75 |
| Root rhei., E. I., powd., lb | 1.25 | @ | 1.50 |
| Sal epsom, lb | 3½ | @ | 5 |
| Silver, nit., cryst., oz | 1.15 | @ | 1.20 |
| Soap, castile, gen., lb | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Sulphur, lb | 4½ | @ | 6 |

EGGS—The receipts have been liberal and much in excess of the demand, which is limited, consequently supplies have accumulated and prices declined. Pickled lots are almost unsalable. Fresh packages were easy at 20c; pickled lots at 10@14c.

FEATHERS—Have met with a light inquiry, geese feathers being steady at previous prices; Good to prime live-geese feathers, 60@62c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash.

FISH—Jobbers report steady improvement in the demand, and a gradual hardening of prices. Local as well as country buyers are now ordering with considerable freedom, and a fortnight hence jobbers feel confident there will be a brisk movement at higher prices than are now current. Whitefish have advanced 10@15c per ½ brl, and fat mackerel are also held a shade higher than on the date of our last review. Quotations are as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.50@5.60; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.40; No. 1 trout, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore-mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.25@8.50; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shore kits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.00@5.25; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box herring, scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—During the past few days there has been a quieter feeling in this market, but there is no abatement in the firmness of prices. On the contrary, the general tendency is still upward, as stocks are light in all the principal markets of the country, while the indications are favorable for a continuously good demand. Speculators have picked up all considerable lots of apples, peaches, and blackberries, and for these articles extreme prices are expected to prevail before the season is past. Raisins continue strong and were to-day advanced 10c per box; now held at $3.15@3.25 for layers. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 10@10½c; figs, new, drums, 12@12½c; figs, in boxes, layers, 15@16c; Turkish prunes, 14½@15c; raisins, layers, new, $3.15@3.25; raisins, loose Muscatel, new, $3.25@3.50; raisins, Valencia, new, 12@12½c; Zante currants, new, 8@8½c; citron, 30@33c; lemon peel, 18@20c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan, sliced, 13½@14c; Michigan quarters, 12@12½c; Western do, 11@11c; Southern do, 9@10c; peaches, pared, 24@25c; peaches, halves, 13@14c; do, mixed, 9½@10½c; blackberries, new, 15½@16½c; raspberries, 40@42c; pitted cherries, 27@28c. NUTS—Filberts, 17@17½c; almonds, Terragona, 22@23c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; Grenoble walnuts, new, 18@19c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 9½@10½c; Wilmington peanuts, 7@10c; Tennessee peanuts, 7½@8c.

FURS—Are coming forward quite freely, and meet with ready sale. There was no special change in prices except for opossum and red and blue deerskin, which have advanced. Following are the quotations for Western furs. Northern skins are worth from 15 to 30 per cent more: Mink, No. 1, large, $1.50; do No. 1, small and medium, $1.25; do No. 2, 87½c; do No. 3, 40c; do No. 4, 10c; raccoon, No. 1, 40c; do No. 2 and No. 1, small 25c; do No. 3, 15c; do No. 4, 5c; muskrat, fall, 12½@14c; do winter, 15@17c; do kittens, 5c; skunk, black prime, 50c; do short striped prime, 30c; do narrow striped prime, 20c; do broad striped prime, 5c; otter, No. 1, $6.00; do No. 2 and No. 1, small, $4.00; do No. 3, $2.00; do No. 4, 50c; fisher, No. 1, $7.00; do No. 2, $5.00; do No. 3, $2.50; do No. 4, 75c; wolf, No. 1, large mountain, $1.75; do No. 2, $1.25; do No. 3, 50c; do No. 4, 25c; small prairie wolf, No. 1, 75c; do No. 2, 50c; do No. 3, 25c; do No. 4, 10c; beaver, well furred and clean, per lb, $1.50; do stagy and heavy, per lb, 75c; martin, No. 1, $2.50; bear, No. 1, black, $10.00; do No. 1, cub, $4.00; silver gray fox, $5.00@32.00; cross fox, No. 1, $2.00@4.00; red fox, No. 1, $1.50; gray fox, No. 1, 50c; kid fox, No. 1, 35c; lynx, No. 1, $2.00; wolverine, No. 1, $3.50; wild cat, average, 25c; badger, average, 10 to 40c; opossum, 8c; deerskin, in hair, red and short blue, per lb, 35c; deerskin, in hair, gray, per lb, 25c.

GREEN FRUITS—Have met with but a moderate inquiry, domestic fruit ruling about the same as last week. Very choice apples and cranberries are held at the extreme outside prices, being in light stock. Lemons and oranges have declined under a light demand, and fair offerings. Following are the quotations: Lemons, $7.00@7.50 per box; Valencia do, $10.00@11.00 ⅌ case; oranges, Palmero and Messina, ⅌ box, $4.00@5.40; California pears, $3.50@4.50 per case; good to choice apples, $3.50@4.50 per brl from store; fancy, $4.75@5.00; common to fair do, $2.50@3.25; car lots, $3.00@3.25. Cultivated cranberries and Cape Cods, $11.00@12.50; do, Cary's, $13.00; do wild, $10.00. Malaga grapes, $6.00 per box, or $11.00@12.00 per brl.

GROCERIES—The general features of the grocery market have not changed in any important particular. Fair activity is still noticeable in the different departments, and, if we except sugars, the prevalent feeling is one of pronounced firmness. The coffee market has not yet become settled, the course of prices continuing upward in all the markets of the country. The partial failure of the coffee crop has made it possible for speculators to control the market price of the staple, and parties well informed on the situation predict an advance to 35c gold in New York. During the week quotations have been marked up fully 1c. Rice has ruled firm at a ⅛c advance. Sirups, molasses, soaps, starch, and spices are also firmly held. Sugars have eased off a little, in sympathy with the Eastern market, the reduction amounting to a ⅛c on all grades. Cloves are tending higher. Below are the current quotations:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 34@35c; O. G. Java, 33¾@35½c; Java, No. 2, 31½@32½c; fancy Rio, 31@31½c; choice do, 31½@32c; prime Rio, 31¼@32½c; good do, 30½@31½c; common do, 30@30¼c; roasting do, 29½@30½c; Singapore Java, 34¼@35¼c; Costa Rica, fancy, 32½@33¼c; do, prime, 31½@32¼c; Maracaibo, 31½@32½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 17½@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14¾c; do, short weight, 13½@13¾c.

RICE—Patna, 8@8½c; Rangoon, 7½@8c; Carolina, 8½@9½c; Louisiana, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11⅞c; granulated, 11⅜@11½c; A, standard, 10⅞@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10¾c; B, 10¼@10½c; extra C, 10@10⅛c; C No. 2, 9¾@10c; yellow C, No. 1, 9½@9⅝c; choice brown, 9½@9⅝c; prime do, 9¼@9½c; fair do, 8¾@8⅞c; choice molasses sugar, 9¼@9⅜c; fair do, 9@9¼c; common do, 8@8⅝c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9⅝c; do prime, 8¾@9⅛c; do, fair, 8½@8⅝c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.33@1.38; silver drips, extra fine, 83@88c; good sugar-house sirup, 58@63c; extra do, 68@73c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 83@88c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@68c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 65@68c; common molasses, 35@38c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 45@47c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 29½@30½c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.25@1.30; do No. 2, $1.10@1.15; ginger, pure, 28@30; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 6½@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Silver gloss, 9½@10½c; common, 8@11c; pure, 5½@8c.

HAY—Continues dull. The mild weather checks the demand and tends to keep prices down at other points so that there is no inducement for shippers to operate, and only now and then an order is received. The local trade is supplied chiefly by the neighboring farmers. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.00@14.50; do No. 1, $13.00@14.00; No. 2 do, $10.00@11.50; mixed, $12.00@14.00; prime prairie, $9.00@9.50; do No. 1, $8.00@8.50; do No. 2, $6.00@7.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@14.00; prairie, $7.00@9.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.50@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market has been fairly active and steady at the ruling prices of the preceding week. The receipts have been quite large, and at the close the demand is not quite so urgent, and there has been some shading of prices in consequence. Green city butchers', 6½@7½c; green cured, light, 10c; do, heavy, 9c; part cured, 8@9c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 10c; green frozen, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds rice; branded, 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 40@42c.

HOPS—Were quiet and unchanged. Dealers generally anticipate a revival of business next month, when it is probable brewers will commence buying. Prices are unaltered: Common to prime Western, 25@35c; New York State, 40c; Bavarian, 45c.

IRON AND STEEL—This market is unchanged in its general features. Notwithstanding the fact that iron has been advanced by the manufacturers there has been no corresponding advance here, though the market has been quoted firm. Trade on the whole is not very active, though some dealers report an increase in the number of orders received and amount called for. We quote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Iron | 3 3-10 | @3 8-10 | rates |
| Horse-shoe iron | 5 | @ 5¼ | rates |
| Plate iron, common tank | 5¼ | @ 6 | rates |
| Norway iron | 8½ | @ 9c | ⅌ lb |
| Norway nail-rods | 9½ | @10c | ⅌ lb |
| German plow steel | 10½ | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| Cast plow steel | 11½ | @12c | ⅌ lb |
| American tool steel | 15 | @18c | ⅌ lb |
| Chrome tool steel | 18 | @21c | ⅌ lb |
| English tool steel | 20 | @23 | rates |
| English spring steel | 10 | @11 | rates |
| American cast spring steel | 12 | @13 | rates |
| Steel tire, ⅛-in | 8½ | @ 9c | ⅌ lb |
| Toe calk steel | | 10c | ⅌ lb |
| Sleigh shoe steel | | 8c | ⅌ lb |
| Cutter shoe steel | | 9c | ⅌ lb |
| Cutter shoes (tapered and bent to shape) | | 10c | ⅌ lb |

LEATHER—A fair business has been accomplished in this department, and prices continue to rule very firm, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| City harness | $ 37@ | 39 |
| Country harness | 35@ | 37 |
| Line, city, ⅌ lb | 39@ | 41 |
| Kip, ⅌ lb | 80@ | 90 |
| Kip, veals | 70@ | 1.10 |
| City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft | 25@ | 28 |
| City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft | 22@ | 25 |
| Country upper | 22@ | 24 |
| Collar, ⅌ ft | 20@ | 23 |
| Calf, city | 1.15@ | 1.35 |
| Calf, country | 1.00@ | 1.15 |
| Rough upper, standard | 30@ | 33 |
| Rough upper, damaged | 27@ | 30 |
| Buffalo slaughter sole | 33@ | 37 |
| "B. A." sole | 29@ | 32 |
| OAK. | | |
| Calf | 1.20@ | 1.35 |
| Kip | 75@ | 1.10 |
| Harness | 40@ | 45 |
| French calf, Jodot | 55.00@ | 80.00 |
| French calf, Lemoine | 50.00@ | 75.00 |
| French calf, 24 to 36 lbs | 1.65@ | 2.20 |
| French kip, 90 to 100 lbs | 1.00@ | 1.50 |

LUMBER—The improvement in the demand continues, and the market is in a fair condition for this time, being much more active than for the corresponding period a year ago, and steadier than during the past few weeks. The increase in the volume of business at this time compensates, in a measure, for the slack trade of December. There is a good demand for shingles on track, and they are steady at $3.25. Hardwood was unchanged. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| First clear | $50.00 | @55.00 |
| Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch | 47.00 | @50.00 |
| Third clear, 1 inch | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Third clear, thick | 43.00 | @45.00 |
| Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough | 38.00 | @40.00 |
| Clear siding, 1st and 2d together | 22.00 | @23.00 |
| Common siding | 19.00 | @20.00 |
| Flooring, first common, dressed | 33.00 | @35.00 |
| Flooring, second common, dressed | 26.00 | @28.00 |
| Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward | 36.00 | @38.00 |
| A stock boards | 36.00 | @38.00 |
| B stock boards | 27.00 | @30.00 |
| C stock boards | 14.00 | @16.00 |
| Common boards | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet | 13.00 | @20.00 |
| Pickets, square | 13.00 | @18.00 |
| Pickets, flat | 12.00 | @13.00 |
| Cedar posts, split | 14.00 | @18.00 |
| Cedar posts, round | 17.00 | @35.00 |
| Lath | 2.25 | @ 2.50 |
| No. 1 sawed shingles | 1.50 | @ 2.50 |
| A or Star | 3.25 | @ 3.50 |
| Shingles on track (A) | | 3.25 |

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut—Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@25.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Merchants report a reasonably fair trade and a firm market for nearly everything in the list. Tin plate particularly is firm. No changes in prices have been reported, except for planished copper, which has advanced 2c, and pig tin, which has been lowered 2c. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.50; do, 12x12, $13.00; 14x20, $13.50; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $12.00; do, 20x28, $25.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 38c; small, 39c; bar, 40c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10⅝c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5⅛c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 12c; No. 21@24, 13c; do, 25@26, 14c; No. 27, 15c; No. 28, 16c. A discount of 10 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 35c; planished copper, 43c; do, cut to sizes, 45c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6⅛c.

NAILS—Were in tolerably fair request and firm: 20@60d per keg, $4.25; 8d do, $4.50; 6d do, $4.75; 4d and 5d do, $5.00; 3d do, $5.75; 3d do, fine, $7.25; clinch, $6.87½. 12½c off for large lots.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet and unchanged. We quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 16½@17½c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@15½c; hemp sash cord, ⅌ lb, 18@22c; marline, ⅌ lb, 18@20c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $4.75@5.00.

OILS—Linseed has been active and, with an upward tendency in prices, raw having advanced to $1.00, and boiled to $1.05. Lard, carbon, and most other descriptions are also firmly held. Turpentine is up to 55c—an advance of 3c. We now quote: Carbon, 14½@15c; extra winter lard, 82@83c; No. 1, 75@78c; No. 2, 70c; linseed, raw, $1.00; do boiled, $1.05; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 55c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 17c; naphtha, common, 14c.

PIG-IRON—Business has improved considerably within the past few days, and the market presents a firmer tone than on the date of our last review. Nominally, however, prices are unchanged, ranging as follows: Scotch (according to brand), $48.00@52.00; Massilon, $47.00; Tuscarawas, $47.00; Lake Superior, No. 1, $48.00; do No. 2, $46.00; do No. 3, $50.00; do No. 4, $52.00; do No. 5, $54.00; Missouri charcoal coal, $48.00; Chicago stone coal, $45.00.

PAINTS, OILS, AND PUTTY—Only a small amount of trading has been done in this department, and values have not been subjected to any material change. We quote:

WHITE LEAD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Strictly pure | $11.00 |
| Fancy brands | 9.00@10.00 |
| ZINC. | |
| Genuine Veille Montagne | 13.50@15.00 |
| American | 11.00@11.50 |
| COLORS. | |
| Masury's railroad colors | 11.00@11.50 |
| Palace car colors, in cans | 9.50@10.50@12.50 |
| Rochelle ochre, casks, $3.00; brls | 3.25@ 3.50 |
| English Ven. red | 3.50 |
| English orange mineral | 15.50 |
| Pittsburgh orange mineral | 12.50 |
| English red lead | 11.50 |
| American red lead | 11.00 |
| English vermilion, per lb | 1.65@ 1.70 |
| Scarlet vermilion | 23.00 |
| Paris white, casks, $3.00; brls | 3.25@ 3.50 |
| Whiting | 1.75@ 2.00 |
| PUTTY. | |
| In bulk | 3¼@3½c |
| In bladders | 3¾@4c |

POTATOES—No change of special importance, has occurred in this market. The city demand is fair and the stocks of choice potatoes is not large, and the receipts were moderate, consequently there is an impression that prices will rule higher after a while. Car lots of peachblows sell readily at $1.10@1.11 delivered. Store lots are quotable at $1.10@1.20 per ton.

POULTRY AND GAME—The condition of these markets has improved considerably during the week. The stock of poultry has been reduced and the receipts were light, so that choice fresh offerings have brought better prices. Game has advanced, owing to the falling off in the receipts and an advance East. We quote: Chickens, choice dressed, $3.00@3.75; extra, $4.00; common to good do, $2.00@2.50; ducks, dressed, $3.00@4.00; geese, dressed, $5.00@9.00; live do, $5.00@6.00; dressed turkeys, 11@12½c; common to fair, 8@10c; prairie chickens, $3.00@3.15; quail, $1.75@2.00; venison saddles, 10c; do carcasses, 4@6c.

SEEDS—Timothy seed has been in good order demand, and, owing to moderate supplies, advanced 5@10c, ranging from $2.75@3.10; prime, about $3.00. Clover was firmer, though the sales were mostly in a small way from store, and the receipts were less, quotations range from $4.75@5.40. Millet and Hungarian were rather slow and easy at 60@67½c and 70@75c, respectively. Flax was fair at $1.85, and scarce. Today seeds were quiet and not particularly firm, flax and perhaps timothy excepted. We note sales of 1 car timothy at $3.00; 191 bags do at $2.95; 10 bags do at $2.90; 24 bags fair do at $2.60; 20 bags fair Hungarian at 70c.

SALT—The demand is restricted to small lots to supply immediate wants. Prices have not been subject to any alteration, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.90; Canada do, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, $2.00; coarse diamond, $2.10; ground solar, $2.10; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.00. Ground alum, $1.75@1.80. Turk's Island, $1.50@1.75 per bu.

TEAS—Are meeting with a good and increasing demand, and all descriptions are firmly held. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 37@47c; do good, 57@67c; do, choice to extra fine, 77c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 52@65c; good to choice do, 90@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 72@95c; choice Pingsuey, $1.10@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 95@$1.05; common to good do, 70@90c; fair to good old, 65@75c; common do, 40@55c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@70c; common to fine Oolong, 37@47c; good, 57@67c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—Is quiet and steady as previously quoted. We repeat our list as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 70@80c; choice, 65@85c; medium 50@55c; poor to common, 35@45.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 65@70; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 35@38c; medium, 30@33c; common, 25@27c.

WOOD—Prices are unsettled and irregular. We quote: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—Tub-washed and fine and medium fleece wools have advanced 2@3c since our last review, owing to a good demand and inadequate supplies. The receipts are light, and dealers are carrying very light stocks. The demand is from both Eastern and Western mills. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tub, washed, prime | 53@55c |
| Tub, washed, common to good | 46@50c |
| Common dingy | 38@40c |
| Fleece, washed, X & XX, light | 46@48c |
| Fleece, washed, X & XX, dingy | 36@40c |
| Fleece, washed, medium light | 48@50c |
| Coarse, washed | 37@42c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium | 28@30c |
| Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy | 20@25c |
| Fleece, unwashed, fine | 25@28c |
| Super and extra pulled | 38@40c |

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were moderately active. No change was reported in rates, which are annexed:

| Chicago to | Fourth-class per 100 lbs. | Flour per brl in lots of 50 brls and upward | Grain in bulk, per 100 lbs | Cured meats in bulk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | $ .65 | $1.30 | .65 | 75 |
| New York | 60 | 1.20 | .60 | 70 |
| Portland | 70 | 1.40 | .70 | 80 |
| Philadelphia, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, and Wilmington, Del | 55 | 1.10 | .55 | 65 |
| Washington, D. C. | 58 | 1.10 | .55 | 65 |
| Alexandria, Va. | 67 | 1.34 | | |
| Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, O., and Bellaire | 35 | 70 | .35 | 40 |
| Wheeling | 40 | 80 | .40 | 45 |
| Cleveland | 25 | 50 | .25 | 30 |
| New Castle, Pa., Youngstown and Akron, O. | 35 | 70 | .35 | 40 |
| Oil City, Corry, and Franklin | 37½ | 75 | .37½ | |
| Norfolk, Va. | 63 | 1.25 | | |
| Wilmington, N. C. | 80 | 1.45 | | |
| Charleston, S. C. | 82 | 1.64 | | |
| Petersburg and Richmond | 70 | 1.40 | .70 | |

Following are the rates for dressed hogs, poultry, etc., from Chicago to the points named:

| From Chicago | L'd hogs, per 100 lbs. | Poultry and game per 100 lbs. | Wool, per 100 lbs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New York | $ .85 | $1.25 | $1.60 |
| To Philadelphia and Baltimore | .80 | 1.15 | 1.50 |
| To Boston | .90 | 1.35 | 1.70 |

Dressed beef, mutton, veal, buffalo meat, venison; also fresh meat in barrels and boxes (meaning tenderloins, spareribs, etc.) 10c per 100 lbs above dressed hog rates, to each point respectively.

## CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 20.

The dry goods market presents no features differing essentially from those prevalent on the date of our last weekly review. While there is a reasonable degree of activity in nearly all departments of the market, the demand is chiefly centered in the leading staples, embracing prints, brown and bleached cottons, ticks, stripes, denims, &c., in all of which the tendency is unmistakably upward. While in this market stocks are complete in point of assortment, and in every way ample to meet present requirements, at the sources of supply there is an undoubted scarcity of certain lines, and not an average supply of any. Consequently there is no great anxiety to increase sales just at this juncture, holders feeling confident that a little later in the season materially higher prices will prevail for all domestic productions. As regards collections, we hear no complaints. Interior merchants are making their remittances with a laudable degree of promptitude, and, take it all in all, the general market is in an eminently healthy condition. During the week the more important changes in quotations were 1c advance in Lonsdale, New York Mills, Wamsutta, and Langdon bleached cottons; a ¼c in Fruit of the Loom, Androscoggin, and Thorndike B do; a ½c in Cabot and Empire brown cottons, and 1c in Haymaker and Uncasville denims. There is nothing new to note in the situation of the market for carpetings. Dullness still prevails, and jobbers continue to freely shade the quotations on anything like liberal orders.

The New York *Bulletin* of Jan. 17 says of the trade in foreign goods: "The dry goods importations at this port for the week show a material decrease as compared with the corresponding week of last year, being $2,292,408, against $3,445,009 in 1873, which may be accounted for by the late period at which orders for the spring trade were placed with manufacturers abroad. Prospects are favorable for a fairly active spring business in British fabrics, and the season has already opened with quite an encouraging movement in shirtings, clothing and housekeeping linens, white goods, embroideries, black alpacas, mohair lustres, and other black stuff goods. Woolens adapted for the fine clothing and jobbing trade are not very active, with the exception of worsted coatings, which are moving freely."

BROWN COTTONS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Atlantic A, 4-4 | 12 | Mackinaw | 9½ |
| Atlantic H, 4-4 | 11½ | Langley, standard | 11 |
| Atlantic D, 4-4 | 10¾ | Langley, A | 10 |
| Atlantic P, 4-4 | 9½ | Cabot A, 4-4 | 11 |
| Indian Head, 4-4 | 12 | Cabot W, 4-4 | 10½ |
| Indian Head, 7-8 | 10½ | Lawrence, L L, 4-4 | 9½ |
| Stark A, 4-4 | 11½ | Agawam F, 4-4 | 9½ |
| Gardner A, 4-4 | 11½ | Shawmut, L L | 10 |
| Augusta | 10½ | Empire State | 9 |
| Michigan A, 4-4 | 10½ | Swift River | 9 |
| Nashville, 36 in | 11½ | Nonpareil | 7½ |
| Medford | 10½ | Granite, B | 8 |
| Mystic River | 10½ | | |
| FINE BROWNS. | | | |
| Nashua E, 40-in | 13½ | Indian Orchard, C | 10½ |
| Nashua R, 36-in | 12 | Indian Orchard, BB | 9½ |
| Nashua O, 33-in | 11 | Indian Orchard, W | 8½ |
| Pepperell R, 40-in | 12 | Dwight Star, 4-4 | 12 |
| Pepperell E, 36-in | 11 | Continental C | 12 |
| Pepperell O, 33-in | 10 | Lawrence S | 10 |
| Pepperell N, 30-in | 9 | Newmarket A | 10 |
| Salisbury R | 11½ | Massachusetts B B | 10 |
| Salisbury E | 10½ | Nevada A | 10 |
| Salisbury O | 9½ | Massachusetts E | 9 |
| Salisbury N | 8½ | Portsmouth P | 9 |
| Indian Orchard, A | 12 | Mohawk | 9 |
| PRINTS. | | | |
| Merrimac F, Pink | 11 | Garner | 9½ |
| Merrimac D | 10 | Amoskeag | 9½ |
| Pacific | 10 | Mourning | 9½ |
| Hamilton | 10 | Shirting | 9½ |
| Richmond | 10 | Mallory Pink | 10 |
| American | 10 | Mallory Purple | 10 |
| Sprague | 9½ | Manchester | 9 |
| Gloucester | 9½ | Wamsutta | 7½ |
| GINGHAMS. | | | |
| Clinton | 9 | Middlesex | 12 |
| Lancaster | 12½ | Glenarm | 12 |
| Bates | 12½ | Bairds | 12 |
| Amoskeag | 12½ | | |
| CORSET JEANS. | | | |
| Naumkeag satteens | 14 | Amoskeag | 13 |
| Pequot satteens | 12½ | Indian Orchard | 12 |
| Androscoggin | 12½ | Canoe | 11 |
| CAMBRICS. | | | |
| Garner Flat | 7½ | Garner | 9 |
| Washington | 7½ | Warren | 8½ |
| Lonsdale | 9 | | |
| High colors, 1 cent extra. | | | |
| BLEACHED COTTONS. | | | |
| Lonsdale cambric | 21 | Cabot | 13 |
| New York Mills | 19 | Dwight Star | 13 |
| Wamsutta | 19 | Clinton C | 10½ |
| Pride of the West | 20 | Boott R | 10½ |
| Langdon, GB | 19 | Thorndike B | 10½ |
| Fruit of the Loom | 13½ | Thorndike C | 9 |
| Lonsdale | 15 | Green, H | 8½ |
| Androscoggin, L | 15 | Green, G | 9 |
| Hill, 4-4 | 14 | Vaughan XX | 8½ |
| Blackstone, AA | 13½ | | |
| TICKS. | | | |
| Minnehaha, 4-4 | 30 | Conestoga CT, 4-4 | 18 |
| Minnehaha, 7-8 | 25 | Conestoga AA, 30-in | 15 |
| Amoskeag, ACA | 28 | Methuen, AA | 21½ |
| Amoskeag, A | 22 | Falls A | 12½ |
| Amoskeag, B | 19 | Manhattan | 10½ |
| Amoskeag, C | 17 | York, 32-inch | 24 |
| Amoskeag, D | 15 | York, 30-inch | 20 |
| Pearl River | 26 | Thorndike, A | 13 |
| Conestoga extra, 4-4 | 23 | Swift River | 12 |
| Conestoga extra, 7-8 | 20 | Ocean | 10½ |
| Conestoga GM, 4-4 | 23 | Pittsfield | 7½ |
| Conestoga CCA, 7-8 | 17 | | |
| DENIMS. | | | |
| York Blue | 24 | Curtis | 17½ |
| Amoskeag | 24 | Warren, AXA | 21 |
| Columbian | 23½ | Warren, BB | 19 |
| Otis, AXA | 21 | Warren, CC | 17 |
| Otis, BB | 19 | Uncasville UCA | 17 |
| Otis, CC | 17 | Haymaker | 17 |
| Pearl River | 23½ | Boston | 11 |
| STRIPES. | | | |
| Minnehaha, 6-3 | 20 | Whittenton cheviot | 18 |
| Amoskeag, 6-3 | 17 | Whittenton, B | 14 |
| Amoskeag, 3-3 | 16 | American, 6-3 | 14½ |
| Uncasville, A | 11½@12½ | American, 3-3 | 11½ |
| Uncasville, UCA | 14@15 | | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | |
| Carpet Warps | 32½@35 | Batts | 9@20 |
| Twines | 31@35 | Cotton Yarn | 23½ |
| THREADS. | | | |
| J. & P. Coates' | 70 | John Clark, Jr. & Co. | 70 |
| Clark's "O. N. T." | 70 | Willimantic | 70 |
| J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.I. | 70 | Green & Daniels' | 45 |
| CARPETINGS. *Tapestry Brussels.* | | | |
| Bright's | $ 1.25 | Higgins | $1.25@1.30 |
| Crossley's | 1.35@1.40 | Roxbury | 1.25 |
| *Three-Ply.* | | | |
| Hartford, extra | 1.42½ | Lowell | 1.50 |
| Hartford, Im | 1.35 | Smith & Sanford's | 1.30 |
| *Ingrains.* | | | |
| Smith's tapestry | $1.25 | Lowell extra | 1.15 |
| Hartford extra | 1.10 | Lowell superfine | 1.00 |
| Hartford med | .95 | Common wool | .65 |
| Bagrade | .80 | Union | .50@.60 |
| *Hemp.* | | | |
| Common plain | 22½@29 | Twilled and ex. pl's. | [illegible] |
| *Matting.* | | | |
| English cocoa, best | .85 | China matting 4-4 | .50 |
| American common | .55 | China matting 5-4 | .60 |
| American best | .75 | China matting 6-4 | .70 |
| Red and wh. ch'k 4-4 | .35 | Red and wh. ch'k 5-4 | .45 |
| Red and wh. ch'k 5-4 | .40 | | |

LEGAL.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Providence S. C.

Supreme Court—In Chancery. James Tillinghast, Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Thomas Andrews, deceased, vs. Job Andrews, and others. Equity, No. 1,189.

To the next of kin of said Thomas Andrews, formerly of the city of Providence, deceased in his lifetime, and particularly to the next of kin of his sister, Alice Smith, wife of Rev. John Smith, formerly of Dighton, in the State of Massachusetts, deceased many years since:

You are hereby notified to appear before our said Court, to be held at Providence, in said County of Providence, on Monday, the second day of February, A. D. 1874, at ten o'clock a. m., if you see fit, to be heard in said cause as to the construction of the will of said Thomas Andrews, and as to the distribution to be made of the estate remaining in the hands of said Administrator, and as to any other questions that may arise in said cause, and to do and receive whatever our said Court shall order in the premises.

Hereof fail not, under the pains and penalties that may accrue in such case [illegible]

NILSSON-STRAK[OSCH]

A True Story of That [illegible] Where the Nightin[gale] Talked.

How the Critic Was Cri[ticised] the Reviewer Revi[ewed].

Mr. Strakosch Makes His [Statement] in Regard to the [Disap]pointments.

Madam Nilsson Also Des[ires to Say] that She Said Nothi[ng of] the Kind.

The Effort to Set Manager[s ...] Donna by the Ear[s ...] Failure.

Mr. Strakosch Regards Nilsson as a [...] Lady, and Madam Nilsson Thi[nks Stra]kosch a First-Class Man[ager].

Difference Between Acc[urate and] Inaccurate Statem[ents].

THAT INTERVIEW.

The newspaper is as truly a me[dium of pub]lic amusement and edification by [...] gales and their manager, as is [...] They furnish us with plenty of [...] information, food for agreeable [...] give us, withal, an idea of the way[s mat]ters are conducted behind the c[urtain ...] gether, it pays the public to su[pport the] opera, if only for the enjoyment [...] squeezed out of it outside of the [...]

THAT WONDERFUL INTERV[IEW].

The *Times* of yesterday contai[ned an inter]view with Madame Nilsson upon [...] critics, and, while this is the first p[...] thing that has appeared in [...] for a long time, it is uncom[...] most amusing. The interview[er ...] to be a lady, as the prac[...] might have suspected in the op[...] admiration devoted to Mr. Nilsso[n ...] son's husband, we should say [...] interviewer's intention in visiti[ng ...] donna was to obtain—as she said[...] emphatically,—the opinion of th[e ...] viewed upon critics and criticism. [...] additional stimulus of curiosity ab[...] view. The musical critic of the [...] relief for one night in order that [...] more carefully express himself up[on what] he had seen. He found a

WILLING SUBSTITUTE

in the lady-editor who has alre[ady ...] service in cases of emergency [...] opera be avoided was "Mignon [...] who "wrote up" "Mignon" w[...] editor; and hence the interview [...] Mad. Nilsson expressed her all[...] for the critic was none other than [...] self.

THIS WAS 'ARD.

She expected to hear the prima [donna ...] pieces the other critiques, and [...] loftier one on "Mignon," and [...] was singled out as being atroci[ous ...] from the *Times*:

Reporter—Then you are distinctly [...] that the critic who wrote up your "M[ignon" is an a]ssuming knave, an addle-pated fool, a [...] babbler, who knows nothing whatever [...] music, and less of the dramatic ar[t ...] word, madam, is an ignoramus, a fou[l ...] nating, vertebrate mammal, called in [...] donkey.

Nilsson—That's it exactly.

THE EXPLANATION.

Now, it is not at all surprising th[at the prima] donna should have given a full a[...] manifold proposition of the lady [...] Indeed, the careful reader would [...] pated such an affirmation. But eve[...] berry called upon a third party to [...] down an ass," and a lady of the *Ti[mes ...]* to vindicate that paper's claim to [...] deliberately sets down and dispens[es ...] assistance of a third party in record[...] discomfiture. There are malignant[s con]nected with the *Times* who pretend [...] unlooked-for veracity a clever atte[mpt to heap] ridicule upon the musical critic of [...] with a not altogether disintere[sted ...] but such people are not to be relied [...] one unexpected blurt of partial tru[th ...] *Times*, one must disbelieve all stat[ements from] that quarter for three months. [...] must rest in the pleasant belief th[at the in]terviewer is proud of the contempt [...] aspirations for fame are held. It i[...] ful then that it is emphatically st[...] terview that the reporter "pick[ed ...] ears."

MR. STRAKOSCH'S STAT[EMENT].

There are one or two

TRIFLING CORRECTIONS

of the lady interviewer's statement [...] management. Too much candor m[...] pected in one *Times* article. Ma[dame Nilsson is] made to complain of her treat[ment by Mr.] Strakosch, in the omission of the [...] in "Faust." Mr. Strakosch, who w[as seen] by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, [...] Nannetti, to whom the role of [...] assigned, could not sing, and Del[...] called upon to take his place. Thi[s ...] of pure personal regard for the [...] without knowing his part at all. [...] would have been a sufficient reason [...] the scene.

THE AMERICAN PITCH.

But there was another. An org[an, as every]body knows, is needed for the pro[duction as] well as by the score of the opera. [...] organ in the orchestra, but it wa[s ...] American "pitch," which is half a [tone higher] than the instruments of the orche[stra ...] Here is a difference of half a to[ne ...] thing indeed when such sharp criti[cs ...] interviewer are around; [...] which might be detected, and [...] terrible slashing from her [...] The reader will express a wonder [...] could not be bridged. It could be d[one in one] of two ways. The mountain c[ould come to] Mahomet by changing the pitch of [...] that of the other instruments, bu[t this would] take some weeks to do, and hence w[as not possible for] the occasion. Mahomet might be [...] to the mountain by pitching the F[...] ments to suit the American organ [...] have been accomplished is a few m[...] what would poor *Marguerite* have d[one ...] so accustomed to the French pitch [...] have bothered her to sing to the A[merican ...] that was a very serious impediment [...] locomotive experiments.

What a pricking-up of ears ther[e would have] been if the critic-interviewer had k[nown ...]

CAPOUL.

"Mr. Strakosch compelled Cap[oul ...]" is the bold announcement ma[de ...] Really, we are inclined to the opin[ion ...] tion of ears must have prevented [...] ception of sound. Mr. Strakosch c[ould not com]pel Capoul to sing, if Capoul desire[d not ...] and could prove his unfitness; [...] would not compel him to sing if [...] to do justice to himself, because th[...] are intimate friends, with a v[...] tional regard for one another, and [...] have been more repugnant to the [...] to force the singer into a false pos[ition ...] same time, the singer volunteered[...] knowing that his declining to do s[o would post]pone the opera. Anxious to save [...] pecuniary loss that such a course [...] Capoul sang, and failed to make [...] nobody aware of the real facts of t[he case would] have expected him to make.

CAMPANINI.

"But why didn't Campanini sing [...]" suggested THE TRIBUNE reporter. "Because Campanini was in a[...] deplorable plight," was the reply. [...] to express publicly my thanks to [...] would not have done it for anybo[dy in the] world."

AMATEUR AGENTS.

Reporter—And now about the fi[...] Strakosch? If the report of the [...] correct one, she takes you to tas[k on that] account.

Mr. Strakosch—She, yes, but tha[t ...] be all right, of course; there ar[e ...]

# NILSSON-STRAKOSCH.

## A True Story of That Interview Where the Nightingale Talked.

## How the Critic Was Criticized and the Reviewer Reviewed.

## Mr. Strakosch Makes His Statement in Regard to the Disappointments.

## Madam Nilsson Also Desires to Say that She Said Nothing of the Kind.

## The Effort to Set Manager and Prima Donna by the Ears a Failure.

## Mr. Strakosch Regards Nilsson as a Very Charming Lady, and Madam Nilsson Thinks Strakosch a First-Class Manager.

## Difference Between Accurate and Inaccurate Statements.

### THAT INTERVIEW.

The newspaper is as truly a medium for public amusement and edification by our nightingales and their manager, as is the theatre. They furnish us with plenty of light, gossipy information, food for agreeable discussion, and give us, withal, an idea of the way in which matters are conducted behind the curtain. Altogether, it pays the public to support Italian opera, if only for the enjoyment that can be squeezed out of it outside of the house.

THAT WONDERFUL INTERVIEW.

The *Times* of yesterday contained an interview with Madame Nilsson upon the subject of critics, and, while this is the first partly-genuine thing that has appeared in that paper for a long time, it is unconsciously the most amusing. The interviewer is said to be a lady, as the practiced reader might have suspected in the opening lines of adulation devoted to Mr. Nilsson—Mad. Nilsson's husband, we should say. The lady-interviewer's intention in visiting the prima donna was to obtain—as she said she did, very emphatically,—the opinion of the lady interviewed upon critics and criticism. There was an additional stimulus of curiosity about the interview. The musical critic of the *Times* sought relief for one night in order that he might the more carefully express himself upon the operas he had seen. He found a

WILLING SUBSTITUTE

in the lady-editor who has already done good service in cases of emergency before. The opera he avoided was "Mignon;" the critic who "wrote up" "Mignon" was the lady-editor; and hence the interviewer to whom Mad. Nilsson expressed her alleged contempt for the critic was none other than the critic herself.

THIS WAS 'ARD.

She expected to hear the prima donna pick to pieces the other critiques, and praise the latter one on "Mignon," and lo! this one was singled out as being atrocious. We clip from the *Times*:

Reporter—Then you are distinctly of the opinion that the critic who wrote up your "Mignon" is a cozening knave, an addle-pated fool, a silly, prattling, babbler, who knows nothing whatever of the science of music, and less of the dramatic art, and who, in a word, madam, is an ignoramus, a four-footed, ruminating, vertebrate mammal, called in the vulgate (?) a donkey.

Nilsson—That's it exactly.

THE EXPLANATION.

Now, it is not at all surprising that the prima donna should have given a full assent to the manifold proposition of the lady interviewer. Indeed, the careful reader would have anticipated such an affirmation. But even Mr. Dogberry called upon a third party to "write him down an ass;" and a lady on the *Times*, anxious to vindicate that paper's claim to truthfulness, deliberately sets down and dispenses with the assistance of a third party in recording her own discomfiture. There are malignant people connected with the *Times* who pretend to see in this unlooked-for veracity a clever attempt to throw ridicule upon the musical critic of the paper, with a not altogether disinterested object, but such people are not to be relied upon. After one unexpected blurt of partial truth from the *Times*, one must disbelieve all statements from that quarter for three months. So the public must rest in the pleasant belief that the lady interviewer is proud of the contempt in which her aspirations for fame are held. It is not wonderful then that it is emphatically stated in the interview that the reporter "pricked up his (?) ears."

### MR. STRAKOSCH'S STATEMENT.

There are one or two

TRIFLING CORRECTIONS

of the lady interviewer's statement due to the management. Too much candor must not be expected in one *Times* article. Mad. Nilsson is made to complain of her treatment by Mr. Strakosch, in the omission of the chapel-scene in "Faust." Mr. Strakosch, who was interviewed by a reporter of THE TRIBUNE, explains this. Nanetti, to whom the role of *Mephisto* was assigned, could not sing, and Del Puente was called upon to take his place. This he did out of pure personal regard for the manager, but without knowing his part at all. This alone would have been a sufficient reason for omitting the scene.

THE AMERICAN PITCH.

But there was another. An organ, as everybody knows, is needed for the proper effect, as well as by the score of the opera. There was an organ in the orchestra, but it was set in the American "pitch," which is half a tone higher than the instruments of the orchestra are set. Here is a difference of half a tone—a serious thing indeed when such sharp critics as the lady interviewer are around; a difference which might be detected, and lead to a terrible slashing from her musical pen. The reader will express a wonder why the gap could not be bridged. It could be done, in either of two ways. The mountain could come to Mahomet by changing the pitch of the organ to that of the other instruments, but that would take some weeks to do, and hence would not suit the occasion. Mahomet might be induced to go to the mountain by pitching the French instruments to suit the American organ, which could have been accomplished in a few minutes. But what would poor *Marguerite* have done? She is so accustomed to the French pitch that it would have bothered her to sing to the American, and that was a very serious impediment to Mahomet's locomotive experiments.

What a pricking-up of ears there would have been if the critic-interviewer had known this!

CAPOUL.

"Mr. Strakosch compelled Capoul to sing," is the bold announcement made by the lady. Really, we are inclined to the opinion that a section of ears must have prevented their full reception of sound. Mr. Strakosch could not compel Capoul to sing, if Capoul desired not to sing, and could prove his unfitness; Mr. Strakosch would not compel him to sing if he was unable to do justice to himself, because the two gentlemen are intimate friends, with a very warm personal regard for one another, and nothing would have been more repugnant to the manager than to force the singer into a false position. At the same time, the singer volunteered to sing, well knowing that his declining to do so would postpone the opera. Anxious to save his friend the pecuniary loss that such a course must entail, Capoul sang, and failed to make the hit that nobody aware of the real facts of the case would have expected him to make.

CAMPANINI.

"But why didn't Campanini sing in his place?" suggested THE TRIBUNE reporter.

"Because Campanini was in an equally desirable plight," was the reply. "I would like to express publicly my thanks to Capoul, for he would not have done it for anybody else in the world."

AMATEUR AGENTS.

Reporter—And now about the fair lady, Mr. Strakosch? If the report of the interview is a correct one, she takes you to task on her own account.

Mr. Strakosch—She, yes, but that is Rouzeaud. He's all right, of course; these amateur agents know less about their business really than the amateur critic of the *Times* about "Mignon" [and he laughed heartily]. The lady could have made a point out of that.

Reporter—Do you suppose Mad. Nilsson intended to convey to the public any idea that you had not treated her properly?

Mr. Strakosch—Oh, no, we have always agreed very comfortably, when we have not tried to interfere with each other's business. It is funny to have her teaching me my business, but it's ever so much funnier to have Rouzeaud trying to do the same thing. No, no, she did not mean to say anything unkind about me, I'll give her credit for that.

THE FIRST NIGHT.

Reporter—What was the true state of the case,—about the first night's performance, and her non-appearance? She alludes to that rather severely, if the *Times* interview is to be relied upon.

Mr. Strakosch—This is how it was. Sunday night Mad. Nilsson told me she could not sing Monday night. Of course I was sorry. She sent me a medical certificate to that effect. Now, mark you, the certificate did not say she could not sing; it merely "advised her not to sing." Well, I told Rouzeaud that I wanted some more positive information. Rouzeaud wanted me to bill the whole city with 5,000 posters announcing that his wife would not sing, and that there would be no opera. In short, Rouzeaud told me my business, when he is only an amateur in his own as yet. It was too funny. Of course I did not do as he told me. I am not young in this business. I believed she would sing Monday evening, so I told him before doing anything of the kind, I would know for certain what the prospects were. At half-past 11 o'clock Sunday night, Rouzeaud brought me a certificate from the doctor advising her not to sing, but I wanted a certificate that she was *not able* to sing, before I announced to the public through the press that there would be a change and disappointment. I waited till next morning, when such certificate was brought me, and then announced the non-appearance of Mad. Nilsson in the evening paper.

Reporter—That explains matters clearly enough. But is it customary to require medical certificates of a prima donna?

Mr. Strakosch—It is really necessary, because singers are wonderfully whimsical, and a doctor's certificate often steps in between them and a foolish, not to say unjust action. It is a good safeguard. But, besides this, Mad. Nilsson has disappointed me before. Of course I would not have mentioned it except in self-defense, but she put me in a very awkward predicament in Philadelphia. She was announced to sing one night, and brought me a certificate from a doctor that she was too sick to sing. The opera was postponed. That evening she attended a ball at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It didn't take long for this indiscretion of hers to become public, and I was denounced for it. Here was a lady who had disappointed a city to enjoy an evening at a ball, and whom did the public blame? The manager, of course. You see my position is a very delicate one. I like Mad. Nilsson very much, and since she got rid of Jarrett I have had no trouble with her. At the same time I must be alive to my own reputation, which I cannot consent to sacrifice to the whims of a prima donna.

Reporter—And does Rouzeaud interfere?

Mr. Strakosch—With my business? Oh, yes, certainly,—when I let him. But I don't mind. He'll be all right when he begins to understand things a little. He means well enough, but lacks experience as an agent. Don't be hard on him or on the ladies. I think I understand my own business pretty well, so I can afford to let others be annoyed at my not following their directions.

### MAD. NILSSON.

Yesterday afternoon Mad. Nilsson sent a note to THE TRIBUNE office, requesting one of its attachés, with whom she is acquainted, to call upon her, since she desired to talk with him upon a matter of some interest. Naturally he went, and so soon as he entered the room the prima donna opened the conversation as follows:

THAT DREADFUL ARTICLE.

Mad. Nilsson—I wanted to see you about that dreadful article in the *Times* of this morning. Have you seen it?

The Visitor—Yes.

Mad. Nilsson—There is not one word of truth in it. It is an outrage, and I have not words to express my indignation. I did not say one word against the critics of the Chicago press. I could not have said what the writer of that article put in my mouth, for I am a lady. It must have been written for a miserable sensation.

NO SUCH SENTIMENTS.

Visitor—You did not authorize the publication of that, then?

Mad. Nilsson—No. I did not authorize it, and I did not say what was there put into my mouth.

Visitor—Please explain how it was.

Mad. Nilsson—This lady called on me in the usual way, and talked about the weather, my throat, and my indisposition during the earlier part of the week, and asked me some questions about the climate here, and the effect it had upon the throat. Then she asked me about the disappointment Monday night, and why it wasn't announced to the public sooner. I told her the reason why—I told her the truth.

THE CRITIC IS SURPRISED.

Then I asked her why some one in the *Times* had attacked my performance of *Mignon*, and told her that the person who had written it evidently did not understand the character; that I had studied it a great deal; that I had read "Wilhelm Meister," and that after reading it I studied the music with the composer, and from it had gotten up my creation of *Mignon*, according to my ideas. Then this lady said: "I wrote the criticism." I replied: "So much the worse for you; you have made a great mistake." I said that the *Times* had not treated me fairly, and then told her that THE TRIBUNE, at least, did me strict justice. Perhaps that is the reason why this article was published in the *Times*.

A GENERAL DENIAL.

I did not allude in the conversation to any critics of the Chicago press. I acknowledge the right of critics to express their opinions, whatever they may be. I had nothing to say about their going to Europe, or about Americans not being musical. When the lady started to go, she asked me if she might publish what I had said about the weather, and its effect upon singers. I said, "Certainly," for I had no objection; but she made no allusion to publishing anything else, and I certainly did not expect anything else.

VERY GLAD, INDEED.

Visitor—Are you willing that I should publish your disavowal of what was said in the *Times*.

Mad. Nilsson—I am not only willing, but I wish it. The whole thing is an outrage, and I do not think that the general public, my friends, and those who know me, will attach any importance to the article. And I want the critics of the morning papers to understand that I entertain no such opinions regarding them as those put in my mouth by the *Times*, and that I never indulged in any such slangy language as is there attributed to me.

### AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA.

The indisposition under which Signor Campanini was laboring so painfully on Monday evening assumed a still more serious form yesterday, and necessitated a change in the opera for last evening. "Aida," which had been previously announced, was withdrawn, and "Martha" was substituted, with the cast of last week, namely: Madame Torriani as *Martha*, Miss Cary as *Nancy*, Capoul as *Lionel*, and Del Puente as *Plunkett*. The audience was a good one, considering the miserable character of the weather. The performance does not call for any further notice than has already been made of it. "Aida" will probably be given on Friday night, and this evening "Lucia" with Nilsson in the title role.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE.

The change of bill at this popular place of amusement has already had its effect in filling the house to overflowing. "Ham-u-let" is roared over, and the discomforts of "A Slippery Day" fully appreciated. Unfortunately Brevet-Gen. Myers, the gentleman who presides over the weather department in Washington, had endeavored to forestall Brevet-Capt. Samuel Myers, of Myers' Opera-House, by playing the same farce all day yesterday to a very much larger audience than even the burnt-cork artists could hope to draw. This detestable trick upon a worthy citizen of Chicago, we are happy to state, had no effect upon the patrons of minstrelsy, for they praised the show of the local managers as much as they condemned the miserable imposition practiced by an employe of the Government. It is to be hoped that his failure to beat the minstrels out of a good house will induce him to abandon a competition which does no good to anybody.

### THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

*To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:*

SIR: Having failed to elicit any public reply from Dr. W. W. Everts to the charge of responsibility for what I believe to be a false charge against the Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago, I have determined, upon due consideration, to call the attention of the Board to the matter as it at present stands. Respectfully, G. W. THOMAS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 21, 1874.

# THE COURTS.

## What It Costs to Have an Assignee.

## Another Corporation After Collector Cleary.

## Bankruptcy Items—Criminal and County Courts.

THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Norman C. Perkins, the Assignee of the State Insurance Company, filed a report yesterday of his dealings with the Company, while he was Assignee.

His total receipts were $224,042.37, of which amount $157,673.12 was collected from the National Loan and Trust Company, $15,164.29 from H. A. Hurlbut, the Receiver, and the remainder from various stockholders and judgments. He has paid on the dividends something over $155,000, and turned over to H. W. Bishop, his successor, $49,757.19, leaving about $19,000 for current expenses, attorney's fees, clerks, costs, and his own commissions. Of this $19,000, Perkins seems to have taken the lion's share, as it appears that he received nearly $12,000. He charged $350 on one occasion for drawing a declaration, affidavit, and cognovit, and on another for conducting negotiations with regard to a settlement, $500. Having occasion to send a coupon for $10 to be cashed, he deducted 50 cents for his trouble. The relation of counsel and client seems for once to have been changed. An item appears: For giving advice to certain attorneys in reference to collecting a claim, $5; $1,684 was the sum he received for collecting $157,673.12 from the National Loan and Trust Company; and $1 was his ordinary pay for writing a letter. Finally he inserts an item for "general care," and answering numerous inquiries of stockholders, for which no specific charge could be made. So that even a question must be paid for.

ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT ON THE COLLECTOR.

The Traders' Insurance Company filed a bill yesterday in the Circuit Court against P. M. Cleary, Collector for South Chicago, to enjoin him from collecting the taxes on its capital for 1873. Complainant alleges that its capital is $500,000, which is, and was, wholly invested in registered United States bonds, which are exempt from taxation. The Company has been taxed about $8,000, and it claims that, as the bonds are non-taxable, their capital, which is invested in them cannot be taxed, and therefore the Company is free. It therefore asked for an injunction, which was granted, temporarily, by Judge Farwell, until Monday, to enable the complainant to move for it in the regular way, on notice given to the defendant.

VOID FOR INSANITY.

Jacob Wilder, as conservator of the estate of Benjamin Wilder, filed a bill in the Superior Court against Mayer Sandler and Marks Nathan, to set aside a conveyance. Complainant states that in 1870 Benjamin Wilder became insane. In March, 1873, he conveyed to the defendants the N. ½ of Lot 19, in Block 129, School Section Addition to Chicago, for $2,500, when it was, as complainant alleges, worth $6,000. Defendants gave a note for $1,500, payable in five years without interest. In October, 1873, Benjamin Wilder was declared insane by the County Court of Winnebago County, where he lived. Complainant alleges that before that time he was actually insane, and that the deed was therefore void. He accordingly asks a reconveyance, and offers to surrender the note and mortgage.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

George P. Whitaker began a suit against Samuel J. Walker, claiming $26,000, and another against Henry H. Walker for a like amount.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the matter of the P. O. & B. Company, an order was entered that $175 should be paid by W. D. Matheney to keep up the insurance, and the amount should be refunded if the Company should be put in bankruptcy.

In the matter of Jonathan Hay, Elizabeth Hay, wife of the bankrupt, filed a petition setting out that she owns a sewing machine, two horses, a harness, and a cow, which are in possession of the Assignee, and he has refused to give them up. She therefore asks that he may be compelled so to do. A rule on the Assignee to show cause was made returnable after five days' service.

An order was made that the proceedings against George F. Glaser be dismissed, unless objections are filed in ten days.

Gideon Truesdell withdrew his denial, hitherto filed, and was adjudicated bankrupt by default. A warrant was issued, returnable Feb. 21, and Arthur Truesdell appointed Provisional Assignee.

Eugene V. Boddin, a member of the bankrupt firm of Boddin & Hamilton, yesterday confessed himself bankrupt, and a warrant was entered returnable Feb. 26. Mr. Hamilton entered a confession Monday.

The National Exchange Bank of Milwaukee filed a petition against J. J. C. Gillespie, claiming that he has neglected to pay them a note for $791.40. They state that he is the owner and proprietor of the Attrition Flour Mills here. Suspension of payment of his paper is the only act of bankruptcy alleged. A rule to show cause on Jan. 30 was made.

John C. Morper, of this city, filed a voluntary petition to be declared bankrupt. His liabilities amount to $15,821.50, Laurenz Baer being in for $7,950, while his assets are absolutely nothing, everything being exempt.

Hobart Dwelle & Co., of Chicago, filed a petition against Reuben Fuller and Walter Van Velzer, tobacconists. Petitioners claim $1,864.50 due on sundry notes and accounts, and charge that the debtors fraudulently dissolved partnership, and Fuller withdrew a large portion of the stock, with intent to defraud the creditors. A provisional warrant of seizure and rule to show cause were issued, the latter returnable Jan. 30.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

George Hale and Henry O. Winch filed a petition against the National Life Insurance Company and all others claiming under it, asking a mechanic's lien on the Company's property on Dearborn street, near Van Buren, for the sum of $1,131.

Mary Busse began a suit in replevin against John H. Thomas, John R. Briggs, Augusta Paulsen, and T. W. Bradley, claiming $1,000 damages.

Cornelia D. Becker began a suit against J. W. Becker to recover $1,000.

Joseph Hofbauer sued Leonard Brauer for $3,000.

Richard B. Fuller brought suit for $1,000 against Mary Lussenhop.

Ferdinand Hollenberg recovered judgment by confession against Heinrich Buttenschoen for the sum of $1,166.38.

Timothy Quirk sued Gerald, Mary A., and Ellen A. Couman, claiming $2,000.

Horace M. Mosher began suit for $6,000 against Samuel J. Walker, and another against H. H. Honore for a like amount.

Richard Norris, Jr., brought suit to recover $15,000 from Timothy Wright.

Stephen W. Rawson commenced an action against H. H. Honore and Samuel Walker, claiming $8,000.

Arthur Farrar and Samuel H. Wheeler sued P. M. Cleary for $4,000.

CIRCUIT COURT ITEMS.

Thomas Armstrong began a suit against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, and the City of Chicago, laying his damages at $20,000.

George C. Finney brought suit for $10,000 against William H. Condon, John McAssey, and O. L. Mann.

Patrick Scanlon sued the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, claiming $10,000.

August Herrman began an action against the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company to recover $15,000.

Denis O'Donnell and Patrick Walsh filed a petition against John Downey et al., asking a mechanic's lien on the southwest corner of Harrison and Gold streets, claiming $1,105 due for mason work done thereon.

COUNTY COURT.

A motion was made to confirm certain special assessment rolls for the City of Chicago, and an order was entered that all parties having objections to the confirmation of the following rolls file the same by Thursday morning: Nos. 419, 420, 421, 425 to 429, 431 to 438, 440, 441, 443, 444, 446, 447, 469 to 493, 497, 499, 500, 501, and 512 to 514, all inclusive.

The will of George H. Hutchins was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Horace G. Chase under a bond for $72,000.

In the matter of the special assessments for the Town of Lake, an order was made that any objections thereto be filed by Thursday morning, to Nos. 16, 20, 23, and 25.

CRIMINAL COURT.

James Bowens pleaded guilty to the larceny of some boots and shoes, and was sentenced to three years in the Reform School.

Several other petty cases were tried and disposed of, the sentences being from twenty days to four months.

### A Curiosity.

*From the Leavenworth Commercial.*

The most wonderful curiosity we have seen for these many days came under our notice yesterday. It was a Texas steer, one of whose horns turned back and downward, penetrating his neck between the windpipe and the bone. The horn had evidently received injuries when the animal was young, and had grown in that direction while the steer was running wild on the prairies of Texas. The point of the horn protruded about three inches from the opposite side of the neck. The animal was the property of a man who was on his way to Nebraska. He said that he purchased the steer from a Texas drover in the southern part of the State, about three years ago, and had worked him in a team ever since. The wound made by the horn was entirely healed up, and no visible soreness, though during the heated season, in July and August, it sometimes becomes irritated.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 15, 125 Dearborn-st., near Madison: CHOICE PROPERTY. Burnside-st., splendid corner, 50x125 feet. Butterfield-st., house and lot near Thirty-second-st. Thirty-eighth-st., brick house of 9 rooms; cheap. Bryant-av., 35-foot lot near Vincennes-av. Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st. Three elegant brown-stone fronts on South Side at $16,000, $20,000, and $23,000. Van Buren-st., 2 lots near Western-av. Harrison-st., house and lot near Oakley-st., $800 down, balance monthly. Warren-av., 30 feet, between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Church-st., 25 feet, near Congress. Mohawk-st., 25 feet, near Wisconsin-st.

FOR SALE—OCTAGON, MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE, two-story and basement, with lot, on Vincennes-av., north of Thirty-seventh-st. Price and terms very reasonable. For Sale or Exchange—125 feet on Cottage Grove-av. by 120 on Woodland Park; a bargain. For Sale or Exchange—Two-story frame house, good repair, and 30-foot lot on Oakley-st., just north of Fulton. Price and terms reasonable. For Sale—Lot on East, near Halsted-st. and Union Stock Yards, at a bargain. Easy terms. For Sale—Three lots on corner of Lincoln and Catharine-sts., Sec. 19, in city. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. PROPERTY—SOUTH-west corner Madison-st., 52x130 feet. Southwest corner Harrison-st., 77x170 feet. Near Congress-st., 50x170 feet. North of Twenty-fourth-st., 50x135 feet. Near Thirty-second-st., 50x170 feet. Southeast corner Forty-third-st., 50x165 feet. Near Fifty-third-st., 175 feet. Also a number of choice and desirable residences. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—800 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by State, Halsted, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Five years' time, 6 per cent. Apply to the owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WEST-ern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-sts. Parties wishing to build—no money required down. Inquire at 128 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—70 FEET NORTH-west corner Wabash-av. and Thirty-third-st., south and east front; street 100 feet wide, the most desirable residence corner on the avenue. I shall offer this property during this week only at a low price and easy terms. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

FOR SALE—125X156 CORNER FORTY-EIGHTH-ST. and Kenwood-court; 156 feet on Kenwood-court, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth-sts. No cash payment required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 85 East Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—33X125 FEET ON FOUNTAIN-PLACE, adjoining John Raber's. The handsomest shrubbery about Chicago, a $15 per foot; one-third cash, balance usual terms. [illegible] house being built on the adjoining lot. J. SOUERBRY, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 17.

FOR SALE—1½ FEET EAST FRONT ON WABASH-av., and 100 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-sixth-st. Will be sold cheap on long time. THOS. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES ON SOUTH AND WEST Sides, from $2,000 to $30,000. Also business property. S. D. PIERCE, 179 East Madison-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement octagon stone front house, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV.—TWO-STORY FRAME house, barn, lot 66 feet front, south front, between Wood and Lincoln-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST.—TWO-STORY frame house, and lot 25x28 feet on Adams-st., corner of Honore. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS ON SHEFFIELD-AV., BAXter-av., and Racine-av., between Belmont-av., and Roscoe-st., and from $350 to $450 each. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FORREST-AV.—20 LOTS 50x125 ON Forrest-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front. Very easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF ANY one that will buy real estate at their own price for cash. I have a 9-room house and lot, near Ashland-av. and Harrison-st. If it is worth anything, I want the money. Address K 24, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON SHURTLEFF-av., and one on Owasco-st., at great sacrifice; parties leaving the city. Persons looking for great bargains please call. E. F. ADAMS & CO., 79 Madison-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS ON FORTY-SEVENTH and Forty-eighth-sts., near Cottage Grove-av., fronting Drexel Park. From $400 to $800 each. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—TWO-STORY AND basement brick, 12 rooms; brick barn; lot 25x175 feet on Prairie-av., near Thirtieth-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—STOCK YARDS—40 LOTS ON WALlace, Sherman, and Union-sts., south of Wilson, at from $550 to $700; easy terms. Inquire of J. SEEBERger at the Stock Yards Exchange, or of SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 157 SOUTH Leavitt-st., for $10,000; incumbrance, $3,000. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 680 Michigan-av. Apply to SIDNEY L. UNDERWOOD, 90 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BASEMENT HOUSE 98 Calumet-av. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—BRICK DWELLINGS on Jackson-st., near Throop; also, near Morgan; also, on Harrison-st., near Morgan. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINE-ly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT SOUTH CHICAGO, THE great business suburb. T. A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, BUSINESS PROPERTY on State-st., splendid location for grocery, hardware, or flour and feed business. Lots on Wabash and Michigan-avs., 3 blocks from station, 3 blocks from South Park. Lake water by July next adds greatly to the advantages of this property. HULBURD & CO., 2s LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD, 3 COTTAGES AND lots; also, 1 new 2-story and brick basement house, large lot, lake water July next, 60 trains daily, 20 minutes by steam. HULBURD & CO., 2s LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A SUBURBAN INTEREST that I am offering at one-half its value; very small amount of money required. Call and investigate, or address M., Room 7, No. 70 State-st.

FOR SALE—TWENTY ACRES IN SEC. 31, NORTH of Oak Park; fine investment. SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—SUBURBAN LOTS OR ACRES IN exchange for productive unincumbered estate. Inquire at Sash, Door, and Blind Store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A TWO-STORY BRICK or stone house east of State-st. and south of Twenty-second-st. 153 LaSalle-st., basement.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $3,000 or $4,000. Will give a fine young horse, kind for a lady to drive, top buggy, piano, and cash payments. L 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT ON ONE OF THE avenues—South Side—lot from 30 to 50 feet; house cheap. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest cor. State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A HOUSE AND LOT IN AUSTIN, Harlem, or Maywood, worth about $2,500 to $3,000. Address F W J, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 40 OR 50 FOOT LOT, ON CLARK or Dearborn-st., north of Van Buren. PUTNAM & NEWELL, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—PAY $10,000 CASH FOR A RESIDENCE on Michigan, Calumet, or Prairie-av., north of Thirtieth-st. Must be panic price. J. W. FAY, 128 LaSalle.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LARGE HORSE, WEIGHING 1,400 pounds. One black horse, 14¾ hands high, and one fast pacer. Must be sold. Stable, 609 West Lake-st., from 7 to 11 a. m.

FOR SALE—5-YEAR OLD COLT; WEIGHT, 1,200 lbs, works double or single. Also, stylish buggy-horse, black, 6 years old, works double or single. Inquire at 221 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—BUGGIES FOR A COUNTRY LIVERY, for cash and real estate, at 77 West Madison-st. HAMMOND & FUNK.

WANTED—TEAMS TO HAUL ICE. APPLY IMmediately 97 and 99 North May-st. MARK S. THOMPSON & CO.

## SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON; South Side, 174 South Clark-st.; West Side office, 144 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on easy payments, or rented, and sewing given when desired; machines repaired.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

## MUSICAL.

ALL KINDS OF PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, and melodeons tuned and repaired by good experienced man. CHS. SANDQUIST, 20 North Clark-st., Room 1, second floor.

TO RENT—PIANOS AND ORGANS. NEW PIANOS at wholesale prices; also stools and covers. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—20 ACTIVE AGENTS, TO whom an opportunity will be shown to make from $5 to $8 per day. Call on HENRY FROEHLING, 63 Lake-st., corner State.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAME MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 130 West Madison-st.

## PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NED: CALL AND SEE ME AT 47 [illegible]-court: will see us. JEWESS E. T. [illegible]

## FINANCIAL.

APPLICATIONS WANTED FOR $10,000 AND $5,000, long time; real estate security. A. S. SANFORD & CO., 38 Major Block.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes having short time to run, secured by inside real estate. No. 7 Bryan Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

I HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR LARGE AND SMALL sums, on long and short time; gilt-edge security. Will divide commissions. Principals address H 20, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities at LASSER'S Private Loan Office, 175 Clark-st., up-stairs, Room 1.

TO LOAN—$1,000 ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL estate, 3 years. S. M. MOORE & CUMMINGS, 1 3 and 131 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—WANTED 3 OR 4 GOOD APPLICAtions for loans, $5,000 and upwards; can give an early answer. J. H. BISSELL, 43 Bryan Block.

TO LOAN—$50,000 IN SUMS TO SUIT, OF NOT less than $10,000 each, for 3 to 5 years, on first-class inside property. Also, $4,000 to loan for 3 to 5 years, on good improved real estate. Wanted—$3,000 to $4,000 of good first mortgage paper running three to nine months. PUTNAM & NEWELL, Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$7,000 ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE ON 5 years' time. ALFRED JAMES, southwest corner Madison and Clark-sts.

TO LOAN—$1,200 FOR TWO YEARS ON CITY REAL estate worth double the amount without improvements. Terms easy. CHARLES FERM, 10 North Clark.

TO LOAN—$25,000 FOR FIVE YEARS, IN ONE OR two sums, on inside property; money in hand. CHAS. P. TUCKER, Room 3, No. 170 LaSalle-st.

TO LOAN—$800, ON REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY. Apply to S. M. DUNNING, 161 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—A LOAN OF $6,000, ON A GOOD FARM worth $12,000, for three and five years; will pay 9 per cent interest. Address L, P. O. Box 152, City.

WANTED—$3,000 OR $4,000, FROM 2 TO 4 YEARS, on good real estate security. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Methodist Church Block.

9 PER CENT—WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE several loans of $15,000 to $25,000 each on first-class improved city property at 9 per cent. Principals only need apply. PERKINS & WOLSELEY, Rooms 12, 13, and 14 Kendall's Building.

$2,500 TO LOAN ON GOOD COLLATERALS for 4 or 6 months at current rates. $3,000 for a term of years. OLIVER BESLEY, 157 Washington-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE for 3 years. SHELDON & WATERMAN, 30 Nixon Building.

$9,000 WANTED—TO REPLACE LOAN OF similar amount, expiring March 1, 1874, on real estate worth $25,000. Address D 88, Tribune office.

$20,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $10,000 EACH, on inside improved property, at 10 and 5. Address H 80, Tribune office.

$35,000—I CAN LOAN THIS AMOUNT AT once on good inside property, for a term of years, in sums to suit, not less than $5,000. J. MILTON OLIVER, Room 3, 153 Monroe-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, with or without board, at 263 and 265 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS ROOM, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, in new octagon front brick dwelling, containing all modern improvements. Terms reasonable. 252 East Indiana-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, for two gentlemen, at 236 West Washington-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOM, BY week or month, over the New York Store. Inquire of W. D. HAGAR, in store, 284 and 286 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping; also gentlemen's lodging rooms, at 145 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, WITH privilege of sitting room, for $5 per month. 151 Twenty-fourth-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, by the day, week, or month; cheapest rent in the city. At the St. Julien European Hotel, 159 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE FURNISHED ROOM FOR GENTLEman and wife, and one room suitable for two young ladies, and also one single room. 135 South Peoria-st.

TO RENT—A FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms; also a back suite, with all conveniences, at moderate prices. 191 West Madison-st., Room 12.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS BY the day, week, or month, at 84, 85, 86 and 87 Dearborn-st. Charges reasonable. Office, Room 22.

## TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—SECOND, THIRD, AND FOURTH stories of No. 4 East Washington-st., suitable for wholesale or light manufacturing business; contains vault and elevator, and is well lighted; $1,200 per annum. E. KLY, Wabash-av., corner of Monroe-st.

TO RENT—HALSTED-ST., NICE SMALL STORE, near Jackson; only $20 to good tenant. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 187 TWENTY-SECOND-ST., near Wabash-av., two floors, rent $350; splendid for millinery or dry goods. Inquire at store.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A CARPENTER SHOP, 40x60 FEET, centrally located on one of the best streets in city, for $25 per month to a responsible party. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FOR LIGHT MANUFACTURING, A floor 40x80 feet, good light, steam power, and good heating apparatus in the premises. For further particulars inquire at 247 and 249 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF 129 AND 130 Franklin-st.—room, 54x51 ft. POTWIN & CORBY, 142 Dearborn-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—THE STATE-ST. HOTEL, OPPOSITE the Palmer House, 35 rooms, modern improvements. Call at Room 13, 178 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON MICHIGAN-av., near Twenty-fifth-st., for one year or longer. MEAD & COE, 153 LaSalle-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—4 OR 5 UNFURNISHED rooms convenient for housekeeping; location must be pleasant and terms reasonable. Address K 9, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping, on North Side. Address K 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE TENANTS FOR houses in good neighborhoods, from $40 to $60 per month; also, for good cottages. WILLS & CARMAN, 172 LaSalle-st., Real Estate and House Renting.

WANTED—TO RENT—MODERATE-SIZED FURnished house, for family of three; West Side, above Sangamon; would board owner; references exchanged. Address, with location and terms, which must be moderate, J 39, Tribune office.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

ALL THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD-WILL of a hat, cap, and furnishing goods store, situated in Michigan, for sale; trade increasing; good reason for selling; terms cash. For particulars, address WM. G. WHITE & CO., 202 Madison-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BEER AND BILLIARD HALL for sale; located in the centre of the city, South Side. Cheap, and in good condition. Address M 40, Tribune office.

A HALF-INTEREST FOR SALE IN HARDWARE and house-furnishing goods. Location good. Business well established. J 64, Tribune office.

AN "A 1" GROCERY STORE FOR SALE. Large trade, completely equipped. Little cash and real estate, or on time. Unusually good opening. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

BUSINESS INTERESTS SOLD, PARTNERSHIPS negotiated; 110 business chances on hand requiring $100 to $10,000. KIMBALL & CO., Methodist Church Block.

BUTCHER SHOP AND FIXTURES FOR SALE OR rent at 272 North Union-st., West Side.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE; CORNER STORE, NEAT and finely stocked; doing excellent business; location offers superior advantages; established first-class trade. Address B 29, Tribune office.

FURNISHED RESTAURANT FOR SALE OR TO rent; everything ready for business; good location; splendid chance for the right party. Apply to B. M. DAVENPORT, Room 19 Major Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR CHICAGO City property, a first-class steam grain elevator and warehouse on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., at Geneseo, Henry County, Ill. Machinery in fine running order. For particulars and terms apply to GEO. M. GRIFFEN, on the premises, or to WM. T. BAKER, No. 88 LaSalle-st.

I HAVE A GOOD PAYING BUSINESS, WORTH $400, that I will sell for $150, if taken this week. Address K 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—STOCK OF HARDWARE FOR REAL estate and cash; $8,000 to $20,000. Inquire at Sash, Door, and Blind Store, 13 and 15 North Canal-st. M. H. MORRIS.

WANTED—A RESPONSIBLE PHOTOGRAPHER with some capital, to take the finest fitted galleries on the West Side. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

$5,000 CASH WILL BUY A COMPLETE stock of groceries; good will. 692 State-st. Reason—Live out town. L. SEMPER.

$100,000—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO GET into business—The lease and fixtures of the tea store known as The Great London Tea Company, corner Madison and Halsted-sts., will be sold on liberal terms. There was a trade of $100,000 done there last year by the undersigned, who have gone into the wholesale trade. Apply to ROE BROTHERS, 148 and 150 South Water-st.

## MACHINERY.

A SMALL, WELL-EQUIPPED MACHINE-SHOP —A rare bargain. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

BARNES' $20 AND $30 FOOT-POWER SCROLL-saws. Perrin Band saw-blades. Hook Smelting Company metals. Richards, London & Kelley planing and matching-machines. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE ENGINES AND BOILERS, second-hand. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

SECOND-HAND PLANERS AND PLANING and matching-machines. Second-hand molding and mortising-machines. Second-hand pulleys and shafting. Second-hand power scroll-saws. Second-hand machinists' tools, vises, chucks, etc. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, 220 East Washington-st.

WANTED—A FEW TURNING-LATHES, SECOND-hand, for light work. Address A 20, this office.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND GEAR-CUTTER; one that will cut a 12-inch wheel. GERRIT V. ORTON, Machine Broker, No. 220 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO ENGINES, 12x24-INCH CYLINder, to work on one shaft, link motion; second-hand will answer if of good quality and in first-class repair. Address, with terms, C. C. MERRICK, 98 Indiana-av.

## DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED. FEE AFTER divorce. Scandal avoided. Nine years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTING-ROOM OF A wholesale house, an assistant bookkeeper. Address, for two days, J 81, Tribune office, stating age, qualifications, references, and terms.

WANTED—A GOOD DRY-GOODS CLERK, WHO speaks both the German and English languages, and can give good references. Apply at 630 State-st.

WANTED—AN ACCURATE, RAPID ENTRY clerk, willing to put himself on trial, and at reasonable wages, may address J 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER AND bill clerk; salary about $800. Address with references K 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER, ALSO TO ACT AS cashier; the best of references will be required. Address H V W, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF CUTTERS ON SHOP-work for the city and country. Only practical parties need apply. 82 and 84 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD CARRIAGE-PAINTER TO GO in the country. Apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at 262 East Lake-st. BARLOWS, CARPENTER & CO.

WANTED—A STONE-CARVER. APPLY SOUTH-west corner of Dearborn and Washington-sts., at 9 o'clock this morning. JA. H. FINNIGAN.

WANTED—THREE MEN TO WORK ON CARriage-wheels, at B. F. TUCKER'S, 622 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD FLOORMAN, AT 363 ARCHER-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—WINTER EMPLOYMENT. WORK for everybody. Good wages. Permanent employment. Men and women wanted. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O., or St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—CANVASSERS FOR THE GREAT ART work of America—the most magnificent illustrated work ever produced in this country—"Picturesque America; or, The Land we Live In." MOSES WARREN, southeast corner State and Washington-sts., up-stairs.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT in city or country to call on or address REVINGTON & CO., 128 West Washington-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TWO BOYS TO WORK ON SILVER. GOODWILLIE & GOODWILLIE, 55 Ohio-st.

WANTED—AT 166 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 5, MEN to earn $100 per week. I. S. RICHARDSON, Manufacturer's Agent.

WANTED—A BOY HAVING A FAIR KNOWLEDGE of figures to stay in coal-office; chance to learn bookkeeping. Call at 1284 Cottage Grove-av., between 9 and 10 this forenoon.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOUR AGENTS TO sell one of the fastest selling 15c articles out. Entirely new. Something that every family needs and will buy. Call on HENRY HARPER, 113 Twelfth-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL CHANG CHANG. Biggest chance ever offered to make money; a farmer made $50 in one week; one young man cleared $31 in five days. Don't complain of hard times, but commence at once selling Chang Chang. Chang Chang Manufacturing Co., 98 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—NIGHT STEWARD WHO CAN ASsume responsibility and take full charge of a lodging house. 129 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL HOUSEHOLD ARTIcles, outfit $2 to $20. All wishing business call. American Novelty Co., 113 East Madison-st., Room 23.

WANTED—GARDENERS—TWO GOOD MEN TO work under glass; must come well recommended as to character and capacity. Apply to W. B. FARRELL, 126 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN AND LADIES TO CANvass for the "New York Tombs" and "All Round the World;" refined and elegant books; sell at sight. United States Publishing Co., 4 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A TRAVELING SALESMAN BY A wholesale paper hanging house. Address F 63, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN, TO whom steady employment will be given. Call or address 187 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—MEN IN CITY AND COUNTRY. WE give agents from 100 to 200 per cent profit on our different kinds of goods. They are entirely new and sell rapidly. Eureka Manufacturing Company, 146 Clark-st., Room 13.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

10 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY FURNISHED suite of front rooms, with board; front parlor furnished or unfurnished; single rooms for gentlemen.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—DESIRABLE ROOM EN suite or single to rent, with board.

183 EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—BOARD AND neatly furnished rooms for two; private family.

532 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH closets, hot and cold water, grate and furnace-heated, furnished or unfurnished; also single room.

490 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished front rooms to rent, with board; also barn to rent.

871 WABASH-AV.—EAST FRONT ROOM, FURnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board.

West Side.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST., FIRST-CLASS board with warm and nicely furnished rooms, $5 to $7 per week; day board $4.

330 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—EXCELLENT room, furnished or unfurnished, in house with all modern improvements, with first-class board. Can accommodate day boarders.

334 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, a front alcove room, with all modern improvements; bath-room adjoining. Also, other rooms en suite.

546 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND suite of front rooms, in private family. Modern improvements. Good table. Quiet family.

617 WEST MONROE-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL SOUTH front room, furnished, to let, with board; terms to suit the times.

733 WEST JACKSON-ST.—BOARD, WITH NICE front room, for gentleman and wife. Apply soon. No other boarders.

North Side.

165 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms for two gentlemen and wives; also two single gentlemen, with first-class board. References.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A SUITE OF AT LEAST THREE excellent rooms, furnished, with board, for self, wife, and two daughters, by Feb. 1, in choice locality, fine style, and with modern conveniences. Pay liberal, and be permanent, for satisfactory accommodations. References given and required. Address, with particulars, Drawer 185, P. O.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES ROOM AND boarding in an English or American family, where he can give lessons in French or German as part payment for board. Good references given. Send letters to THEODORICH GRUWE, 159 North Halsted-st.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY two young gents, near business locality. Address, stating terms and number in family, L 40, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND WARM ROOM BY TWO GENTLEmen in a private family, or where there are only four or five other boarders. Terms must be moderate. Can give good city references. Address K 14, Tribune office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, accountant Room 16, 152 E. Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to J. GELDER, Loan Office, 284 State-st.

EMERSON'S CLIP AND FILE FOR OFFICE PApers, and Emerson's Binder for music and periodicals, the former for business and the latter for everybody. Gold lettering neatly and cheaply done. JNO. R. BARRETT & CO., Booksellers, 150 State-st.

JOBBING OF MASONRY OF ALL KINDS PROMPTly attended to at short notice; orders by mail. J. H. JONES, 69 North Green-st.

LABORERS, MECHANICS, AND SUB-CONTRACTors—Your wages collected and instructions to secure wages before earned. Advice free. D. L. CARMICHAEL, Attorney, Room 20, 152 Dearborn-st.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY—ALL PERSONS REsiding in the city, or vicinity, who are members of the Order, and would like to join a Grange, will report their name and address at once to GRANGE, care of Tribune office.

RHEUMATISM—THE WORST CASES OF RHEUmatism and neuralgia cured; all kinds of lameness treated with greatest of success. DR. HAMILTON, 367 West Lake-st., second floor, Room 1.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 287 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO BUY A FRAME DWELLING TO move, west of Union Park. Apply, with particulars, to L 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—A SALOON LICENSE. ADDRESS M 49, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR cash and good suburban building lots. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29. Inquire to-day.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND STANDING office-desk; must be cheap for cash. MOSES WARREN, 160 State-st., corner of Washington, up stairs.

WANTED—A STOCK OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and tools. Must be a bargain. At 77 West Madison-st. HARDWARE.

## TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FURNITURE OR MERchandise, Chicago or other real estate—Well improved farm in Southern Minnesota; distillery in Guttenberg, Iowa; farm in Delaware County, Iowa; excellent farming land in Tama County, Iowa; also in Missouri. Two large plantations on railroad, near Jacksonport, Arkansas; good house and large lot 40 miles from city, and good real estate mortgages; will pay some cash. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—NORWOOD PARK BLOCKS OR lots for country, village, or city property, unincumbered. S. E. WELLS, 138 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY AND basement brick hotel; 50 rooms, furnace, gas, and fine barn, at Janesville, Wis., for city or suburban property. WM. ROOD, 148 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO EXCHANGE—40 LOTS AT FORREST HILL FOR a good farm. 60 lots between Fifty-second and Fifty-third-sts., and near Brighton and new track of C. D. & V. R. R., for improved property. 18 lots on Fifty-first-st. and Centre-av., Englewood, for house and lot, or small farm. LINGLE & DARLOW, 136 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST-CLASS MARBLE FRONT residence on Michigan-av., between Eighteenth and Twenty-second-sts. Value, $40,000, subject to incumbrance, for a cheaper house or good vacant property. H. W. HUNT, Room 4, Methodist Church Block.

WANTED—STOCKS OF DRY-GOODS, GROCERies, horses, &c., in exchange for real estate and other property. 171 East Madison-st., Room 2.

## LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—JAN. 9, A POCKETBOOK CONTAINING a small sum of money. Owner can have the same by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Call after 7 p. m., at 138 North Morgan-st., in rear. FRANK PAGE.

LOST—ON MONDAY NIGHT, 19TH, A BRINDLE bull terrier; name on collar "Lummon." If returned to 8 Quincy-st., corner Randolph and Fifth-av., a good reward will be paid.

LOST—A FUR MUFF, ON MICHIGAN-AV., BEtween Twentieth and Thirty-first-sts., on Monday evening. A reward will be paid for its return to Room 9 Ogden Building, southwest corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

STRAYED—INTO MY PREMISES, ON THE 9TH, a cow and bull. Owner can have them by proving property and paying expenses. E. C. MAUNSELL, Woodlawn-av., Kenwood.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; German, Swede, or Norwegian. Apply at 186 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE PASTRY cook at the Fitch House, Aurora, Ill. Apply immediately. F. M. NEEDHAM.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR KITCHENWORK at the restaurant, 13 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; NONE NEED APPLY who cannot make good bread. 667 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A NEAT, STEADY GIRL TO DO housework for family of two, at 295 Vincennes-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR AMERICAN GIRL for kitchen work in small private family. 1058 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 157 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., MIDdle-aged American or English woman to do housework and assist in taking care of children. Apply in store.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family on West Side. Apply at 161 Park-av.

WANTED—AT 1409 INDIANA-AV., GOOD, STEADY girl for family of 4. Call for 2 days.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GENERAL housework, German or Scandinavian, at 15 Indiana-av., between Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be able to cook. 174 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework, at 1362 Indiana-av.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR DINing-room and second work; good wages. 1280 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDE, OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; references required, at 922 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL WHO UNDERSTANDS dressmaking, at 238 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 236 WEST WASHington-st. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 or 2 and 6 p. m.

WANTED—A GIRL TO GO TO HIGHWOOD TO do general housework. Apply at store 220 East Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WASHer, and ironer at 619 Washington-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK TO DO COOKing only. W. G. JONES, 232 LaSalle-st., 10:30 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork—a German, Swede, Dane, or Norwegian, with references preferred; good wages to the right kind. Apply at 7 South May-st., West Division.

WANTED—TWO GOOD WAITERS, AT THE Ocean Oyster House, 81 Madison-st. Apply at once.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK AND one as second girl,—German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 737 West Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, AND one as second girl; German, Swedish, or Norwegian preferred. Apply at 737 West Washington-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO PLAIN SEWING WHO can run machine, at Hyde Park, for a few weeks, $2.50 per week. Call at Pyne's Feed Store, 1270 State-st., forenoon to-day.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TEN LADIES, TO WHOM employment will be given, so as to pay them a fair salary, at a light and respectable business. Call early at 145 South Clark-st., Room 13.

WANTED—LADY COMPOSITOR. ROOM 3 LAKEside Building.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE GIRL TO take care of baby 3 months old. Apply, with reference, at 282 Michigan-av.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL, FROM 12 TO 14 YEARS old, to assist in taking care of a baby. Unexceptionable references required. Apply at 69 Rush-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—TEN LADIES, TO WHOM employment will be given, so as to pay them a fair salary, at a light and respectable business. Call early at 145 South Clark-st., Room 13.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED boot and shoe salesman, either wholesale or retail; has large city acquaintance. Address J 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, SALESman, or commercial traveler, eight years' experience. Address K 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD, ACTIVE, REliable business young man, well acquainted in the city, who thoroughly understands the examination of titles, preparation of deeds, &c., wishes employment in a real estate or other business office. Address J 5, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN AS cook; is a first-class cook. Address M 29, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A sober young man; can milk, and will make himself useful about the house; good reference. Address L 50, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; GOOD, sober, careful man; can give good city references. Address A 49, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKS OPENED AND closed, complicated accounts adjusted. Work requiring an expert solicited by DIXON, Accountant, Room 16, 152 E. Madison-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE person as second-girl in private family or boarding-house, or general servant in small family; is willing and obliging. 1½ Silver-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as cook and the other as second-girl. Best reference, if required. Please call Wednesday at 131 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second-work. Call, or address No. 4 Fifteenth-st., South Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RESPECTable girl to do general housework. Call at 163 North Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO COOK, WASH, AND iron or do general housework. 189 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, IN a private boarding-house, to do kitchen work. Apply at 743 Indiana-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, WILLING girl to do general housework in a small private family. Call at 129 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE American girl as nurse and seamstress, or second work or dining-room work; can furnish the best of city reference; also, a Wheeler & Wilson machine. Please call at 12 Purple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD RESPECTAble girl to do general housework, or second-work; best city reference. Call for two days at 129 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do general or second-housework. Call at 271 North Market-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant, English girl as second-girl, or would do housework for a family of two. Please call at 12 Purple-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family. Apply at 671 Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do second work and plain sewing or housework in a small family; best of references. Call or address M E, 322 South Morgan-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, A situation as housekeeper, to a widower with a young family she would be invaluable; best of references given and required. Address J 74, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—RAILROAD TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $3 less than regular fare; others at a reduction. Tickets bought or exchanged. Loans negotiated. A. H. POWELL, 77 Clark-st., Superior Block.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND TAILors attention! We have $25,000 worth of fine cloths, suitings, and vestings which must be closed out in the next 10 days, regardless of cost. If you want a cheap bill of goods call and see us. A. E. STOREY, 123 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A ROSEWOOD PIANO for $, 7 octave; a first-class sewing machine; walnut and terry parlor suits; small hair cloth parlor set; 4 oil paintings; silver waiter, &c. Residence, 843 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—A BRAN NEW SEAL SKIN MUFF and boa at $12; store price, $45. Also, several misses' and children's sets. Furs at mere nominal prices. Residence, 843 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT 415 WEST LAKE-ST., ONE 10-foot metal show-case; one 16-foot upright walnut case. Walnut tables, shelving, &c.

FOR SALE—12 TABLES AND COUNTERS, 3 SHOW-cases, 1 large safe, offices, and railing, gas fixtures, &c. 111 and 113 Walnut-av.

FOR SALE—TICKETS AT A DISCOUNT TO SAN Francisco, Denver, St. Louis, Omaha, and other points. Tickets bought at liberal price. W. F. CRATFIELD, 142 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—THE COUNTERS, SHELVING, STOVE and gas-fixtures in store 128 South Clark-st., cheap.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT REFLECTORS FOR show-windows, at one-half their cost. Inquire at 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT A CHEAP SUIT OF clothes go to A. E. STOREY'S great closing out sale of fine cloths, suitings, and vestings, where you can buy for 50 cents on the dollar. A. E. STOREY, 123 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—$2,000 WORTH OF FINE GENTS' furnishing goods for 50 cents on the dollar. You can buy from $1 worth up to $1,000, and save 50 per cent. We are closing out. A. E. STOREY, 123 South Clark-st.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $15,000 or $20,000 CASH capital, to take financial charge of an established manufacturing business. Address J 8, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A WELL-established cash business paying $200 per month. Address K 40, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—REAL ESTATE OFFICE, established and paying. Must have some ready money. Will secure you against loss. 149 LaSalle-st., Room 29.

PARTNER WANTED—$5,000—WE WANT TO MAKE arrangements with a gentleman having the above amount capital to take an interest, either active or special, in one of the best paying wholesale business in the West. An investigation invited, and profits of at least 25 per cent guaranteed. Address J 21, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS MEAT market, who can invest about $800. Address J 94, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000, TO MANUfacture shirts. D. D. OAKS, 28 South Green-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 SOUTH CANAL-ST., make liberal advances on consignments or purchase, if low, household goods of any kind, merchandise, pianos, &c. Tickets sold Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday, and sell other days at private sale. Good storage at low rates.

## WASHINGTON.

(Continued from the First Page.)

the nomination of Mr. Waite save that Grant is determined to appoint the man whom he considers the best, and not the man whom the country considers the best."

From the *Tribune*: "Of course Mr. Waite is not the best man who could be named for the place, but there is no good reason why he should not be promptly confirmed. To that great mass of serious people who believe in the principles for which we went to war, and who regard it as the duty of the National Legislature to fortify and defend those principles by statute, and the duty of the Judiciary to take care that they receive no detriment through the hostile construction of the law or Constitution, the correct political antecedents of Mr. Waite will seem far more important than all the learning and brilliant abilities of Gen. Cushing."

From the *Times*: "The nomination of Judge Waite to the post of Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court is a thoroughly respectable one, and will probably meet with little opposition from any quarter. He is a man of very high personal character, of recognized ability, and quite sufficient standing in his profession to justify the belief that he will make a good Chief-Justice. In nominating Mr. Waite, the President has shown an honest desire to discharge a very difficult duty in a conscientious manner, and without reference to party or the private wishes of any clique in Washington or elsewhere."

THE CINCINNATI PRESS.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 20.—The *Commercial*, commenting upon the nomination of M. R. Waite for Chief-Justice, says: "It is, from every point of view, a respectable nomination; one that will be widely indorsed by the Bar, and satisfy the desires of the people."

The *Inquirer* says: "Though Mr. Waite's name is not the most shining among the jurists of the United States, his nomination will settle the vexed question of the Chief-Justiceship more satisfactorily to the public than we have dared to expect."

The *Gazette* says: "The nomination is not only unexceptionable in every way, but is an admirable one, and there can be no reason to doubt his prompt confirmation."

### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The Postmaster-General has replied to a resolution of the Senate with regard to the franking privilege, etc. He says: "The net sales of official stamps for the next fiscal year to cover transmissions of matter formerly sent through the mails under the franks of heads of departments are estimated at $2,250,000. A comparison of receipts on four items during the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, with those on the same items for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, shows an aggregate increase of $1,668,445, and an increase, exclusive of official stamps, of $614,912." Thoroughly impressed as he is with the belief that the repeal of the franking privilege was a wise measure, and will be productive of the best results in the postal service, he earnestly recommends that it be not restored until at least a fair trial can be made. In his last report he recommended a reduction of postage on books to 1 cent for two ounces. If that suggestion should be adopted, he cannot see why postage should not be paid upon Congressional documents as well as upon departmental matter by an appropriation from the Treasury. In case of the return to the distribution of field and garden seeds and public documents, the Postmaster recommends that they be transported as freight in other than mail cars. He also recommends the free transportation of weekly newspapers within the counties of their publication, which has heretofore been forbidden.

PARTIAL RESTORATION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads will soon report a bill restoring the franking privilege to a limited extent. The same Committee has decided that the benefits of free letter delivery by carriers should not extend to cities having less than 200,000 inhabitants.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate confirmed the nomination of Charles W. Robbins, Postmaster of Niles, Ohio.

### GAGGING THE MINORITY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

A CHARACTERISTIC RULE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The House adopted to-day a new rule, directing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into Committee of the Whole, shall, before being submitted, be seconded by a majority. This will make it impossible for the minority, on Mondays particularly, or at any time, to secure a vote on a measure which is obnoxious for any reason to the majority. The practice has been, that on Monday a motion could be made to suspend the rules by any member, and it was at once put. Abuses have crept in under this provision, but the cure as decided upon to-day

CANNOT BE JUSTIFIED.

The only way in which the minority could secure an expression upon its measures, without great circumlocution, was by thus introducing them on Monday under a motion to suspend the rules. As it stands now, the minority can never, by any possibility, secure a vote on a measure which it proposes, if the proposition should be of such a nature that the majority would dislike, or displeasing to Benjamin Butler, James G. Blaine, Gen. Garfield, or Horace Maynard. The gentlemen named were proverbially responsible for the adoption of the resolution. There never was a more

CONTEMPTIBLE USE OF POWER

lodged in a majority made than that by which these men succeeded to-day. The sum of it is the enactment boldly and openly of a gag rule of the most unjust and shameless sort, for which no shadow of decent excuse can be assigned.

### PINCHBACK.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

HE IS NO LONGER IN FAVOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The motion of Mr. Morton in the Senate to-day, to recommit his own resolution, offered before the holidays, declaring Pinchback entitled to a seat as a Senator from Louisiana, was significant. The Committee on Privileges and Elections, it will be remembered, was divided as to the Pinchback-McMillan case; and asked, prior to the holiday recess, to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, whereupon Senator Morton, upon his own responsibility, offered a resolution to seat Pinchback. Morton now wants the resolution recommitted, so that the Committee may investigate certain charges reflecting upon

PINCHBACK'S PRIVATE CHARACTER.

Morton says these charges have come to his knowledge since his resolution was introduced, but it is a fact that at least one of the allegations against Pinchback, to the effect that he, like Caldwell, of Kansas, had secured his election to the Senate by unblushing bribery, was published at about the time Mr. Morton was trying to have Pinchback admitted on *prima facie* evidence of election. The result will doubtless be that Pinchback will follow the example of Caldwell and

RESIGN THE SEAT,

when it becomes apparent that an investigation into the manner of his election is to be made. Without doubt an investigation, if properly conducted, will establish the fact, that the most glaring frauds were perpetrated in the sham election upon which Pinchback claims the seat.

### WOMAN-SUFFRAGE.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—The halls and corridors of the Capitol were well-filled with people at an early hour this morning. Most of those present were women. They were present to take part in, or to witness, the proceedings which it had been previously announced would come up before the House Judiciary Committee. As soon as the Committee-room was thrown open the crowd fairly rushed in, and the room was literally packed full within two minutes. Presently the members of the Committee put in an appearance, and the proceedings began. The business to be considered was Gen. Butler's bill, introduced yesterday, to strike the word "male" from the qualifications for voters in this District.

MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY

sat at Gen. Butler's right hand, and acted as Lieutenant to that officer in managing the proceedings. Arguments in support of the provisions of the bill were made by Mr. Francis Miller, counsel for Mrs. Sarah J. Spencer in the cases lately decided adversely by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; also by Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Lockwood, a practicing lawyer in the courts of this District, Miss Phoebe Couzens, and Miss Francis Ellen Burr. Miss Anthony closed the arguments, whereupon the Committee adjourned to the House.

THE WOMEN IN COUNCIL.

During nearly the entire day the galleries of both the House and Senate have been comfortably filled with women-suffragists and sightseers, but the beer-garden presented greatest attraction.

### NOTES AND NEWS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

THE ASIATIC COMMERCIAL COMPANY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The scheme for the incorporation of the Asiatic Commercial Company, which was killed at the last session of Congress, is revived and comes to the front again apparently unhurt by its mishaps. The scheme contemplates the incorporation of a company which shall have the credit of the United States upon which to do a general mercantile and banking business in Japan and China. They are authorized to issue money, to go in debt, and generally to do all those things which dishonest men are fond of doing. The bill is before the House Committee on Commerce, and an argument in its favor was made before that Committee to-day.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Messrs Wheeler, of New York, Sawyer, of Wisconsin, Conger, of Michigan, Hooper, of Massachusetts, Standard, of Missouri, and Holman, of Indiana, compose the sub-Committee of the House Commerce Committee to prepare the River and Harbor bill.

CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

The Civil-Service Examining Board of the Treasury Department have notified the public that an examination will be had to select a suitable person to fill the Deputy Commissionership of Internal Revenue made vacant by the death of Gen. Sweet. Quite a large number of ambitious gentlemen have signified their intention to contest for the place. The list is open to all, and if some young graduate should answer the geographical, grammatical, and mathematical conundrums which form the principal stock in trade of Civil-Service Examiners more satisfactorily than good business-men who have been out of school fifteen or twenty years, the country will secure the services of a valuable man for the place. The hope is indulged that the Senate will pass the House bill abolishing the office before the examination is had.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, has introduced a bill making it the duty of the Commissioner to ascertain the annual amount of every agricultural product, including wool and the supplies of animal food, the probable demand for each in this and other countries, and the cost of shipping the same to market; the prices realized from consumers, and the probable profits between producers and consumers; and the prices in the principal localities where produced. The information thus obtained is to be furnished to State Boards of Agriculture, and to some proper officer in each county in the United States.

MULLETT'S BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Supervising Architect Mullett appeared before the House Appropriation Committee to-day and made a statement with regard to his estimates, to the effect that they are as low as it is possible to make them with a view to carrying on the work on the public buildings already commenced in various parts of the country. He did not state how much in the case of each building he had caused the limits of cost set by Congress to be exceeded by making plans and specifications out of proportions to the estimate. A showing of this kind would be valuable.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The first regular evening reception this season at the White House was had this evening. The crowd was large and the accommodations detestable. Indians especially made a faint show of fair women and brave men. Only two more receptions will be held this winter by the President.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

PENALTY FOR FRAUDULENT UNDERVALUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The Senate Finance Committee this morning agreed to report favorably Mr. Fenton's bill providing that in cases of fraudulent undervaluation of imports the confiscation penalty shall apply only to particular item or items undervalued, and not to the whole invoice.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

In the Supreme Court to-day in the case of Day against Micon et al., the Court held that in proceedings in confiscating the property of Judah P. Benjamin, of Confererate notoriety, there was not sufficient notice to Benjamin's mortgagees; and it, therefore, affirms the judgment below sustaining the title of the mortgagees, and as against Day, purchaser, under the proceedings.

In the case of Bougree v. John Slidell, also known in Confederate history, and others, the decision affirms the judgment below, holding that the confiscation of property passed only a life estate, and did not affect the title of his children as heirs.

NEW APPELLATE COURTS.

The House Judiciary Committee has under consideration a plan for the reorganization of the United States Circuit and District Courts, in order to relieve the Supreme Court of the United States of the pressure of business. Five hundred cases are annually appealed to the Supreme Court, of which scarcely more than 200 are determined. The plan proposes to abolish the distinction between the Circuit and District Judges, to enlarge their number, and create a lower appellate court.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Outstanding legal-tenders, $382,548,537.

### CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.

THURMAN'S CREDENTIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the credentials of A. G. Thurman, re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio for six years, from March 4, 1875. Laid on the table.

THE INDIANS.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, inclosing the report of the Secretary of the Interior in response to a resolution of the 8th inst. in regard to the unauthorized occupation of Indian territory by bodies of men in violation of treaty stipulations. Laid on the table.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented from the National Board of Trade for a revision of the Internal Revenue laws; indorsing the petition of the New York Chamber of Commerce for the prevention of collisions at sea; protesting against any increase in the volume of the currency; asking that the National Banking act be amended, and that the volume of fractional currency be reduced.

THE TRANSPORTATION QUESTION.

Mr. OGLESBY presented a petition of the National Board of Trade in regard to cheap transportation, and made a speech in favor of the immediate attention of Congress to the subject, stating that, in his opinion, the question was of more importance than that of finance.

Mr. BOGY spoke in favor of national legislation to open the natural water-routes from the West to the sea.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.

PINCHBACK.

Mr. MORTON asked that the resolution for the admission of Mr. Pinchback as Senator from Louisiana be taken up, as he wished to have the subject recommitted to the Committee to investigate as to the personal conduct of Pinchback in connection with the election.

Mr. McCREERY said he desired to speak on the subject on Monday, he being entitled to the floor.

Mr. MORTON gave notice that he would make the motion after the speech of the gentleman.

LOUISVILLE & PORTLAND CANAL.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill for the payment of bonds of the Louisville & Portland Canal. It continues in full force, and makes permanently applicable appropriations made for that purpose by the act of March 3, 1873, and the Secretary of the Treasury to take possession of the property within thirty days after the enactment of the bill.

THE FINANCE RESOLUTION.

Consideration of the finance resolution was resumed, and the remarks of Mr. Brownlow were read by the Clerk. He (Brownlow) thought an immediate return to specie payment would be destructive to the business of the country. Our present financial system was very good, but capable of some amendment, one of the principal defections being the unequal distribution of currency. The South and West wanted more, and measures should be taken to relieve these sections.

Mr. GORDON opposed a speedy return to specie payments, but did not desire to be understood as opposing it when consistent with the interests of the producing classes of the country. To give the country more currency was to his mind the shortest, surest, and easiest method of relief. If Congress would announce that it would give more money to the people and give it flexibility, that very hour would bring relief to the country, and bring out millions of greenbacks now hoarded up. He spoke of the wants of his section, and said he believed there was more prosperity there when it took $60 in Confederate money to buy $1 in gold in the days of the war. Cheap money was what we wanted, and he hoped the debt-burdened South and West would heed the cry. The South is poorer to-day than she was the day Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court-House. He hoped the day would come when we would issue money not founded on gold, but on the faith of the Government, receivable for all dues alike.

Mr. CHANDLER agreed with the other gentleman that there should be more money, but he wanted better money. He thought the only plan was for the Government to say it would resume specie payment on the 15th of January, 1875; to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow $100,000,000 in gold at that time. Stop the sale of gold now and, by the 1st of January we would have $200,000,000 in gold to begin the redemption of our legal-tenders. He opposed any increase in the volume of the currency, even the issue of the $44,000,000 reserve.

The resolution was laid over informally, and

THE POST-ROUTE BILL

taken up.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment declaring all bridges heretofore or hereafter to be erected across navigable rivers and all public railroads to be post-routes.

Mr. MERRILL (Me.) offered an amendment that hereafter no service should be ordered on post-routes until an examination as to the necessity therefor be made by a special agent and approved by the Postmaster-General.

Mr. PRATT explained that the object of his amendment was to leave the matter in the hands of the Department to establish these post-routes, and do away with the necessity of Postal-Route bills every year.

Mr. RAMSEY opposed the amendment, as it would legalize every bridge over the Missouri and other Rivers, and prevent Congress ordering their removal if it be found that they obstructed navigation.

Pending discussion the bill was laid aside, and the Finance resolutions again taken up, upon which Mr. MERRIMON was entitled to the floor, but, upon commencing, gave way to a motion for adjournment, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INTERNAL COMMERCE.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Railroads and Canals, reported a bill to regulate commerce by railroads among the several States. Ordered printed and recommitted.

NEW RULE.

Mr. MAYNARD, from the Committee on Rules, reported a new rule, providing that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into Committee of the Whole, shall, before being submitted to the House, be seconded by a majority, as in the case of the previous question.

The proposition gave rise to considerable discussion, the new rule being advocated by some as a means of preventing the House from being forced to vote by yeas and nays on buncombe resolutions, and being opposed by others as an infringement on the constitutional rights of the minority, which would thus be cut off from the right to have a vote taken on propositions emanating from it.

After an hour's discussion, Mr. MAYNARD moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, and the discussion was resumed, Messrs. DAWES and BUTLER (Mass.) occupying most of the time in a personal debate.

Mr. WARD (Ill.) moved to lay the proposed rule on the table. Negatived—yeas, 115; nays, 127.

Then, after a variety of yea and nay votes, the rule was adopted by a vote of 124 to 101.

The House then (5:10) adjourned.

### THE CORCORAN ART-GALLERY.

THE OPENING DAY.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—The munificent gift of the Hon. W. W. Corcoran to the City of Washington, known as the Corcoran Art-Gallery, for which the donor has expended much time and money, and of which a great deal has been written, was yesterday opened to a large number of invited guests, and will on and after to-morrow be numbered among the principal public attractions of the city. Invitations were issued to the principal officers of the Government, representatives of foreign States, and members of Congress, who with their families visited the gallery to-day between the hours of 8 and 3 o'clock, and this evening from 8 till 10 o'clock. The building is an imposing structure, on the corner of Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, in the immediate vicinity of the White House, the Treasury Department, and other Government establishments, at the west end of the avenue.

PAINTINGS IN THE GALLERY.

The main gallery contains ninety-three paintings by more or less eminent artists, forming a collection not altogether realizing the anticipations of the artistic, but remarkable as a public exhibition of the excellent taste and skill of the donor. A life-size portrait of Mr. Corcoran, painted by Elliott in 1867, "The Death of Julius Cæsar," by Gerome; "The Drought in Egypt," a famous painting by Portails, and "Shakspeare and His Contemporaries," by Ford, 1851, are the most prominent pictures of the collection. Vandyck, Murillo, and Caulette are each represented by meritorious works; and Church, Fisher, Huntington, and Bewsiter have appropriate places on the walls. Gen. Jackson, Gen. Greene, Baron Humboldt, Napoleon I., and other historical personages are in the collection. There is a creditable group of bronzes from Paris, and a fine exhibition of rare and modern prints.

A large room of octagon shape contains a few specimens of marble statuary, among which are "Powers' Greek Slave" (the original), a bust of Shakspeare, a copy of the "Veiled Nun," "Il Penseroso," by Rinehart, and "Bacchante," by Galt. Mr. Corcoran's donation was the subject of enthusiastic expressions of favor by all present, and the gallery will undoubtedly take rank among the best in the country.

### PRESENT MEN OF AFFAIRS.

AN HISTORIC VIEW.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16, 1874.

During the contest over the nomination of Attorney-General Williams as Chief-Justice, no persons were more savage upon the social side of the Williams family than Nesmith, Representative from Oregon, and Senator Kelly. Territorial and border quarrels have all the attributes of Scotch Highland feuds and cow-thievings. The State of Oregon appears destined to a celebrity for its political rottenness. Here is a Senator from that State with an alias, who was a bigamist, and who secured his election with the use of a little money and a bevy of abandoned women. The other candidate, Corbett, got out of the way on the discovery that he was bribing the Legislature by wholesale. And here is a story which I have heard twice or thrice reported by different people, and believe to be true:

After the agony was over as to Mr. Williams, and various persons began to express sympathy, a gentleman said in his wife's extenuation:

"Mr. Nesmith was needlessly cruel. Oh, he was harsh, and for so little provocation! He called upon Mrs. Williams after he was elected, and asked her to give him help in a certain mining case. Said she: 'Mr. Nesmith, I will be frank with you. Don't tell me anything about that case, because we must be opposed in it, and let us have no ill-feeling. I have promised my word on the opposite side, I am against you!' And for this frank talk Nesmith went away and became her enemy!"

Can you see how unconscious the narrator was of the main point? It never occurred to him that there could be any error where the lady had been frank. But what business had the lady advocating one side or the other of claims? If these things go on, we shall have Cabinet Ministers' wives presently compelled to appear before Investigating Committees.

FREDDY.

The young man Grant,—Frederick, I think, surnamed,—who was rung upon Gen. Sherman after he had been whitewashed at West Point, and made a dead weight upon the General around the world, and who afterwards crowded Gen. Forsyth out of his staff and disported under Sheridan's wing, and who then went to the Plains with Stanley and returned untimely, and who now slashes around Washington, courting, and enjoying himself,—this man, I say, properly belonging to the regular army, got "tight," as I am told, a little while ago, and, with another person, went to the residence of a Sunday-newspaper editor in the night, both armed with bludgeons. The editor had a brother-in-law who was a Member of Congress, and he was the only person at home. He recognized young Grant and his condition, and, being a General himself and a man of force, he put on that moral front which scattered these chipmonks.

Here was a direct breach of privilege by a military officer, although the President's son, and at the residence of a Member; for it was his house. Nothing but timely intercession by the friends of the Bacchanalians prevented one member of the Grant family going to the Capital coal-hole. The name of the member of Congress is Gen. Banning, of Cincinnati.

The shoddyism of Long Branch has crept upon this city. Equipages have broken out like the measles. Men are dishonored because their wives crowd them on to strain the limit of expenditure. The parvenu and the blockhead divide example.

FOR INSTANCE.

If a man could elevate himself in the air by the coat-tails, like Mr. Home the medium, so as to get an estimate of current notabilities by widening the historic view at will, he might do a great literary service for posterity. He could then graduate his admiration, and write so true to the mark that folks in the next century would have nothing to do but to read the newspapers of this one, and sufficient for their own day would be the evil thereof.

Here I make a suggestion to the Committee on the Revision of the Rules in the Senate: that they take the reporters out of the gallery, and prepare a kind of pit for them, such as the orchestra plays in at a theatre. Every man with a quill must then look up when he reports a Senator; whereas, at present, the Senate is looked down upon every day by the very persons who ought to stand most in awe of it. Some such proposition was made to a crude correspondent by a Senator, when the former replied;

"It seems to me, Senator Felicity, that you don't want to elevate your Senators so much as their style. If we had higher themes to write about, we would give you a higher kind of writing. For me," said this correspondent, "I have been waiting in patience for two months for a respectable theme to treat in a charitable way, and I declare I have never found but one, and that was the negro man Elliott in his maiden speech."

To return to the idea of

A HISTORIC VIEW

of the present men who figure in affairs: How many of them can survive the succession of one Opposition Administration, or attract any reader's attention as far in the future as thirty years?

Thirty years is a good while for a large and fermenting popular nation. About thirty years ago we fought the right gallant little Mexican War; but how many voting young men can answer to-day a leading question upon its leading heroes? Who commanded the Mexican troops against Gen. Taylor prior to Buena Vista? Who concluded the peace with Mexico as Civil Commissioners? What were the great names of those Whigs in Congress who took the Mexican side, and were forthwith committed to the execration of posterity, which has forgotten all about them and the belligerents too?

Take up Benton's "Thirty Years," and look at the titles of his chapters, and ask who was Hugh Lawson White, or who was John Forsyth, or William B. Giles, or any of the persons to whom he gives whole chapters?

There are but three classes of men, and few in each class, who live over in recollection to the birth of their grandchildren, viz.: the leading figure in each important moral victory,—of which but two happen in a century,—and his wisest Marshals; the chief General in each real war, his chief rival or associate, and his chief opponent on the other side; one eccentric politician, and one political villain.

ERGO.

There are about three real wars in a century for each positive nation, and no century can accommodate more than six phenomena and scoundrels.

Taken on this measure, Gen. Grant had driven his peg in fame before he became President, since which time his public existence has been more calamitous than the Duke of Wellington's Ministry, and he has stood in the light of his own camp-fires.

Mr. Sumner is the only Senator on the floor who has driven his peg.

In the present House of Representatives, unless something unforeseen occurs, nobody will go into fame, although Ben Butler is a candidate for either a phenomenonship, or the other exceptional distinction I have mentioned.

Men never get into larger history for doing only their duty, unless they surmount mighty obstacles; but the men we see in public affairs at present have failed to do their plain duty, and stand at this moment half on the defensive before their fellow-citizens, feebly mumbling about the injustice of their constituents and the clamor of the press. A popular body, which cannot hold its own before the common appliances of public assemblage and printed discussion and challenge, which a free people have assented to and protected, must be in conscientiousness weaker than the press.

WHY THE PRESS CROWDS CONGRESS.

Congress has been learning nothing for years; while the press, and through it the people, has been adapting itself with all the energies of its growth to the uses of the country. In Congress we have had the same long speeches which the average politician has been making for many hundred years, to the enormous increase of library trash and public revenue. In Congress we have little improvement in the type of heads of committees, little improvement in discipline, no more average attention to affairs in committees, clerks who are maintained for party services or conciliated for their offensiveness; and to be an upright man, mingling little in suppers, hobnobbings, or draw-poker, is to give one in Congress an unpopularity which will forever keep him back. The contest between the press and Congress began as soon as the press was strong enough to challenge these errors of omission and commission, and only needed a press respectable and enterprising enough to get the public confidence, to walk parallel with Government in all its departments.

A REVIEW OF JUDGES.

While the New York Courts are sending Sheriff Brennan to jail, and Tweed serves porridge, like a white Sister of Charity, on Blackwell's Island, United States Judge Busteed, whom Senator Spencer alleges to have been corrupt as a Tammany Captain-General, writes thus to the Judiciary Committee: "All I want is to be personally on the spot to confront my accusers. That was all the grace I asked of you before when I was investigated. Let me see them before me!" Which means that Busteed expects to say: "You're another. And I know where. And you have more shame than I; so the worse for you." Busteed is an old Tammany shyster turned carpet-bagger, who has become very rich in bankruptcy-outrages, and never stays in Alabama a day after he has gathered his swag and closed his court. He lives on Long Island, near New York.

Col. Hughes, a late and creditable nomination for United States Judge in Virginia, reports that the celebrated Judge Underwood, lately deceased, was without any nicety of scruples. What Judge can well be who buys a confiscated house in the community of the homeless Rebel he has turned out, and walks to his court surly, and friendless, and old?

United States Judge Sherman, who resigned in Ohio after long and solitary communion, is said to have been very sensible of his mortification. This nomination was mere nepotism, and public life has no lesson more distinct than that an eminent man wants least of all kin-dependants in office.

United States Judge Delahay, of Kansas, was a long while giving up the Court-House key. Where else could he take his liquor? Caldwell sat at home, and Pomeroy shot at, and Ingalls somewhat out of confidence, decided the Judge at last.

Durell's complete success in setting up the Kellogg Government gives that United States Judge fortitude. Senator Carpenter will no longer presumably take his friend Warmoth's part and berate the Judge. The Committee sent to investigate him appeared to be of a powerfully-incisive conviviality. But what kind of Marshals and District Attorneys must we have when we have such men on the Bench?

In Texas we see the spectacle of a State which is the only one in the South with the spirit to make an insurrection,—having never been subjugated in the Rebellion, but defeating the Union troops on land and water,—thrown into uproar by three political Judges giving a decision against the propriety of an election which will throw them out. This election was held by authority of the defeated Republican Governor, whose Bench now disallows it, taking up a Mexican's appeal whom the Grand Jury refused to indict; and so a majority of 50,000 is to be pushed to the brink of a new rebellion. The individual whom, presumably, this may benefit, is J. W. Flanagan, the United States Senator who stood up the other day with his greenback-roll of salary-grab, and said: "Thar it is! Get it who can!" Flanagan's term expires next year. Besides being an ornament to his species, he appears to be a lover of peace for Texas.

The Chief-Justice of Arkansas, failing to have the Governor elected by his own party expelled by his vote on the Bench, has ceased to edit the official organ and be Public Printer, all the while in the same ermine. Meanwhile, in the Western District of Arkansas the United States Court has become a factory for vouchers, mileage, etc., on the Federal Treasury, and this was one of the most damaging charges against Attorney-General Williams. GATH.

### BRUTAL ASSAULT.

**A Man Set Upon by Roughs and Beaten to Death.**

On Monday night a most unprovoked and brutal assault was committed by three West Side roughs upon Robert Oscar Ferguson, inflicting wounds that caused his death yesterday at half-past 11. It seems that early in the evening, several young men were congregated in the saloon of Edmund Hill, No. 90 South Clinton street, playing euchre, and that, while they were playing, William McCune, Thomas Coats and Thomas Buckley entered the saloon and conducted themselves in a very unseemly manner, and after calling for drinks, went out without paying for them. One of the card party followed them out and was kicked in the face by McCune, as he went up the stairs on to the sidewalk. He resented the blow and gave McCune a severe drubbing. They then left and were not again seen until, about 11 o'clock, they returned to the saloon, armed with clubs, and asked for the young man who had whipped McCune. When told that he had gone they went out, and Hill closed the saloon for the night. Seeing a party of young men on the corner of Clinton and Madison streets, they mistook them for the card-players, and made an attack upon them. One of the party attacked was Ferguson, who ran in the direction of the saloon, closely followed by McCune, who was striking him over the head with a heavy club. At last Ferguson escaped and went to Ellis' cigar store, 44 West Madison street. Here he was cared for and put to bed. Officer Lahlum arrested the three men, McCune, Coats, and Buckley and locked them up. They were taken before Justice Scully yesterday morning and fined $25 for disorderly conduct. It was found that Ferguson was severely injured on the right temple and that his life was in danger from the wounds. He soon began sinking fast, and at twenty minutes past 11 he died. He was a man about 24 years of age, born in Baltimore, and leaves a wife in that city to mourn his loss. He was a tinsmith by trade, and for some time had been in the employ of A. Booth, the oyster-dealer. After being fined by Justice Scully, the three roughs were rearrested and are now in custody at the Sixth Precinct Station. Coroner Stephens will hold an inquest to-day upon the body of Ferguson, and the facts can then be definitely known as to how the poor man met his death.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

The fire alarm at 10 o'clock last evening, from Box 22, was caused by a small fire in the one-story frame building, 175 Monroe street, used as a saloon and restaurant by John Dillon. The total loss was about $25, not covered by insurance.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

*Grand Pacific*—The Hon. O. B. Patterson, Baltimore; D. B. Skinner, Fort Wayne; F. S. Mills, Cleveland; K. W. Shepherd, Springfield; H. Wright, St. Louis; H. P. Barton, Hartford. . . . *Sherman House*—G. W. Westlake, Davenport, Iowa; M. H. Norris, New York; H. Colby, Cleveland; the Rev. J. Carson, Detroit; M. Silverman, Cincinnati; C. C. Gilman, Des Moines. . . . *Palmer House*—L. J. Hecking, New York; E. S. Babcock, Jr., Evansville; E. Blair, Washington; J. C. Hartley, Brantford, Ont.; J. H. Packer, Detroit. . . . *West Side Briggs*—The Hon. Wm. E. Henry, Mayor of Joliet; C. A. Pease, C., M. & St. P. Railway.

### THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—For New England, continued high but gradually falling barometer, and northwesterly to southerly winds will prevail, with increasing cloudiness and probably light snow by Wednesday afternoon and evening. For the Middle States and lake region, and thence southward to Tennessee, generally cloudy weather and easterly to southerly winds, with areas of rain and possibly snow in the lake region. For the Northwest, areas of rain or snow, with slight raise of temperature and easterly to southerly winds. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, partly cloudy or fair weather and southeasterly to southwesterly winds, and continued high temperature. Light rain is probable for the Lower Mississippi Valley.

### Old College Rules.

Somebody who has been looking over the records of William and Mary College, in Virginia, has made the following extract:

"Sep'r ye 14th, 1752 . . . 1. Ordered, yt no scholar belonging *to any school in the college*, of what age, rank, or quality soever, do keep any race-horse at ye colleage, in ye town, or anywhere in ye neighbourhood, yt they be not anyway concerned in making races, or in backing or abetting those made by others; and yt all race-horses kept in ye neighbourhood of ye colleage, and belonging to any of ye scholars, be immediately dispatched and sent off, and never again brought back; and all this under pain of ye severest animadversion and punishment.

2. Ordered, yt no scholar belonging to ye colleage, of what age, rank, or quality soever, or wheresoever reading within or without ye colleage, do presume to appear playing or betting at ye billiard or other gaming-tables, or be any-way concerned in keeping of fighting-cocks, under pain of ye like severest animadversion or punishment."

## MARK SHERIDAN.

### The Commissioner Has a Hearing at Last.

### He Gives His Side of His Troubles with the Recent Administration.

A few days ago Commissioner Sheridan announced that he was prepared to make some damaging disclosures concerning the manner in which the City Government had been conducted during the Aministration of Mayor Medill, and promised, if afforded the opportunity, to do so at the meeting of the Council Committee on Police, when the nomination of M. C. Hickey to the vacant Police Captaincy was taken up for consideration. He was unable, however, to fully carry out his intention, as the Committee was pressed for time, owing to the number and importance of the references before it. The meeting proved to be an unusually lively and interesting one. As it was reported at considerable length in THE TRIBUNE Saturday, it is unnecessary to refer to it now, further than to explain that Commissioner Sheridan gave his opinion of the management of the Police Department during Mr. Medill's term briefly and in a general way. It being understood that he had not said all he desired to on that subject, a reporter was directed to interview him on what had been left unsaid. The conversation was as follows:

SHERIDAN ON MR. MEDILL.

Reporter—It is said, Commissioner, you did not have an opportunity at the meeting of the Committee on Police the other day to give your views of the Medill Administration. Have you any objections to doing so through the columns of THE TRIBUNE?

Mr. Sheridan—That is the very thing I desire. It will enable me to show the public that my antagonism to Mr. Medill's policy as Mayor was not so willful and malicious as they had been led to believe, but was based on what I considered good and sufficient reasons. I have been called a firebrand and a mischief-maker, and have never had a chance to show those who do not know me that I was not deserving of the abuse. The evidences of mismanagement on the part of the Medill Administration were too strong and convincing for me to work hand-in-hand with it.

Reporter—Point out some instances of mismanagement. Was it general throughout the municipal departments, or confined to one only?

THE TRUTH COMING OUT.

Mr. Sheridan—I have no means of knowing anything about any of the departments except the one with which I am connected. It will scarcely be denied, however, that the Police and Fire Department is one of the most, if not the most, important in the City Government. The events which transpired in our Board room during the past two years shaped the political movement which was successful here in November, and for that reason, if for no other, the people ought to know the causes which led to the many wrangles among the Commissioners. The actual facts have never been published. A truthful paragraph would occasionally appear, but, on the whole, I may safely say that the reason for my continued opposition to this Commissioner and that Commissioner, to the Mayor, and to the Superintendent of Police, and, in fact, to nearly everybody who was connected with the police force, was never correctly stated.

Reporter—It is not too late now to make the explanation. The subject has lost none of its interest, apparently.

INDISCRIMINATE ARRESTS.

Mr. Sheridan—It ought not to lose its interest. It is a good sign when the people are anxious to read and hear about what is going on among those whom they elected to represent them. The first movement of the Administration in regard to police matters to which I took exception was the system of indiscriminate arrests which was inaugurated soon after Mr. Washburn's appointment. The citizens received shameful treatment at the hands of the police, and I naturally raised my voice against it.

SPECIAL CASES.

Reporter—In what way were the people abused?

Mr. Sheridan—I have had cases called to my attention where men charged with such slight offenses against the ordinances of the city as hitching horses to trees and lamp-posts and obstructing sidewalks were dragged off to the station-house, and treated with great cruelty on the way there and after their arrival. The police were not instructed how to go about catching thieves and protecting life and property, but all the energies of the force were directed toward the arrest of thoughtless violators of ordinances and unfortunate drunkards. At one period, our officers were nothing but back-yard spies, employed to listen at the keyholes and peep through the windows of the very people who paid the taxes from which their salaries came. When I objected to that sort of thing I was denounced as an incendiary, whose aim was to bring the officers of justice into disrepute.

THE MAYOR'S REPLY.

Reporter—What evidence have you that Mayor Medill was cognizant that the Police Department was conducted in this way?

Mr. Sheridan—I spoke to him about it several times, and frequently remarked that the people would not long put up with such tyranny. All the satisfaction I could get was a laugh and the reply that Mr. Washburn was competent to direct the police force, and was directing it according to the notions of the Administration. My colleagues in the Board appeared to care even less about the rights of the citizens, and an unseemly argument was sure to follow any allusion of mine to the inefficiency and degeneracy of the police.

WEEDING OUT THE BRUTES.

Reporter—Have there been any cases of maltreatment of citizens by officers lately?

Mr. Sheridan—Yes, several; but we are weeding out the inhuman brutes on the force, and hope in a short time to have 525 worthy men in uniform. Among the more recent cases of gross cruelty was the arrest of a woman at 3 a. m., when she was admitting her daughter to the house on her return from a party. There was no evidence to show that the woman merited even a reprimand from the officer, or that there was the slightest stain on her character. She keeps a grocery store, and because she sold liquor also, and had probably refused to give the officer a drink, she was imprisoned. The Quinlan-Wahl case, from my section of the city, was another outrageous affair.

THE INKSTAND ROW.

Reporter—If I remember rightly, it was that case which gave rise to the famous "inkstand controversy" between you and Mr. Washburn?

Mr. Sheridan—That was the one. I suspended the offending officer until the matter could be investigated, and the Superintendent sent him back to duty. In this he was supported by the Mayor and my colleagues, and I was denounced in unmeasured terms. But I notice that my position was sustained by the result of the examination, which developed the fact that the officer had not the slightest shadow of authority in the premises, and, to make matters worse, had used violence in making an illegal arrest.

THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE.

Reporter—Did you raise any objections to other practices of the police?

Mr. Sheridan—Yes. I denounced the practice of sending officers into saloons in citizen's dress with instructions to call for liquor—to beg for it, in fact—and then refuse to take it, and arrest the vendor. Here again I was opposed on all sides, but the press finally took the matter up, and the justice of my position being indirectly conceded by it, the practice was abandoned. There was another row when I endeavored to persuade the Board not to give policemen the power to go into saloons and ask impertinent questions. In the course of time, the policy was found to be a bad one, and it was also abandoned.

THE DEPOSIT SYSTEM.

Reporter—Were you not an advocate of the "deposit" system of bail for the release of prisoners charged with such minor offenses as the violation of an ordinance, drunkenness, etc.?

Mr. Sheridan—Yes. I always looked upon that as one of the most humane and beneficent provisions of the regulations of the Police Department. It afforded a fair degree of protection to everybody, but more especially to persons of undoubted respectability who were thoughtless enough to violate a city ordinance in the way I have mentioned. Their incarceration over night would be really an outrage, if they were prepared to furnish good bonds that the debt which they presumably owed the city would be paid. Mayor Medill and his Superintendent of Police could not be induced to look on it in that spirit, and the result was that many of our best citizens were arrested for offenses which they had never intended to commit, and were put to considerable trouble to secure their release. My objections to this mode of doing business were scoffed at, and another quarrel followed. The Council appeared to be of my way of thinking, as it rescinded Mr. Washburn's obnoxious order, and restored the "deposit" business to its original condition.

WASHBURN DISCUSSED.

Reporter—Did Superintendent Washburn, to your knowledge, ever refuse a prisoner his legal rights?

Mr. Sheridan—Yes. He refused to admit, at different times, two lawyers who had been sent for by prisoners who were at the time almost in solitary confinement. The attorneys complained, but no attention was paid to them. There were other cases where counsel was debarred, but I cannot now call them to mind.

THE M'VEIGH BROTHERS.

Reporter—Can you instance a case where Mayor Medill was directly asked to do anything which would benefit the Police Department, and where he refused?

Mr. Sheridan—The case of the McVeigh brothers is the only one I can call to mind just now. You will remember that they were shot and killed by police officers in Bridgeport some months ago. This Board was informed, on the best authority, that evidence could be adduced to prove that the killing was a cold-blooded murder, but my colleagues refused even to give the subject a thought, and the Mayor declined to have anything to do with it. It could have been shown that the officers had been drinking in the saloon where the McVeighs applied for admittance, and that the disturbance originated with the police, who were afraid of being reported. Dr. ——, a highly respectable man, offered to bring proof to the Mayor and Commissioners, but they would not listen to him, and the matter dropped. He should have gone before the Grand Jury, as I advised him, but I presume he did not want to be identified with the prosecution when the sworn officers of the city were averse to doing their duty.

WASHBURN PARTIAL.

Reporter—Did Supt. Washburn act impartially toward the men under him?

Mr. Sheridan—In my opinion he did not, but the Mayor and the other two Commissioners sanctioned all his actions and nothing could be done. I know of cases where charges of a serious nature were preferred against some of his favorites, to which no attention was ever paid, and when I remonstrated I was insulted and abused.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

Reporter—Was the Police Department conducted well, financially, during Mr. Medill's term?

Mr. Sheridan—Far from it, though he may not have been aware of the fact. The Superintendent persisted in making ruinous contracts, and the evil consequences are becoming apparent every day, to the annoyance of the Board. We have now on hand a large supply of useless uniform caps, rotten rose-wood clubs, which break when they touch a lamp-post, and more delapidated chairs than you ever saw in your life. He refused to be governed by the Board in the purchase of those materials, and my vote went for nothing. They are now on our hands, and the question is: What will we do with them?

SUMMARY.

Reporter—Was there anything else in the management of the Police Department to which you took exception?

Mr. Sheridan—Yes, and I will summarize briefly, as I have business to attend to. I objected to the way in which police affairs were conducted in Bridgeport, where the people were kicked and clubbed after arrest, and where the people were serfs instead of masters. I demanded an investigation, and it was peremptorily refused, though complaints were coming to the Board in dozens. The rumor that a large number of men from that section were going to Waukegan to release Rafferty was known to be without foundation, yet the Sergeant in command of the Bridgeport Station took it upon himself, without consulting his superior, to circulate the libel and blast the character of the people of the entire district. There are not three men in Bridgeport, outside of Rafferty's family, who would turn their hands over to save him from the gallows. I also objected to the refusal of the other Commissioners, the Superintendent, and I believe the Comptroller, to pay the bills of doctors who were called in by policemen, to attend to poor persons who had met with accidents on the street. I was scoffed at for this, and for several other objections to minor matters. I hope, however, that I have explained at sufficient length, to show the people that there was really some ground for the apparently contrary course which I have pursued during the past two years.

### HEAVY ROBBERIES.

**The Arrest of Elisha Cowles, Mail Agent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad for Robbing the Mails.**

*From the Davenport Democrat, Jan. 15.*

One of the most astounding systems of mail robberies ever known in this State has lately been unearthed by special agents of the Post-Office Department, and the whole matter was made public yesterday by the arrest of Elisha Cowles, Postal-Agent on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. To begin at the beginning, suspicions were excited against Cowles last fall, for the first time. On Oct. 6, 1873, Mr. Charles Stewart, the dry goods merchant of this city, mailed a letter at the office in this city, containing $20, directed to a party at Downey, Iowa. This letter left Davenport on the morning of Oct. 7, on Cowles' "run," but it never reached its destination. Postmaster Russell immediately reported the case to the Department at Washington, and he, together with Special Agents J. E. Stuart, of Iowa City, and J. B. Furay, of Omaha, proceeded to investigate the case. It took some time to work up the matter so as to fasten the robberies directly upon Cowles, but the agents were fully satisfied of his guilt in a few days after taking the case in hand. So decoy letters were sent out, and other measures taken to effect their purpose. On Monday morning last the special detectives Stuart and Furay arrived in Davenport, and were in consultation with Postmaster Russell for a long time. They also remained here Monday night waiting for Cowles to take his "run," they having at last brought the case to a focus. On Tuesday morning Cowles left the city in charge of his car, and the detectives were also passengers on the same train. Yesterday morning Mr. Russell received a dispatch from the detectives, stating that they had just arrested Cowles, in his car, near Avoca. It is stated that when arrested Cowles had one of the decoy letters in his hand, and others in his possession. He made a full confession of all his robberies. The confession will not be made public, but it is stated that he has been rifling letters for years past, and that for several weeks he has been stealing letters at the rate of fifty a day. He appears to have exercised little caution in his operations, and to have broken into letters by the wholesale in a perfectly reckless and indiscriminate manner. The prisoner was taken to Des Moines and placed in jail.

Elisha Cowles has had an eventful life, and has seen much trouble and many changes. He is 52 years old, is a native of New England; he went from his native State to Michigan, where he went into business and amassed much wealth, being at one time one of the richest men in the town in which he lived. At the time he owned and operated two large saw-mills, and was prospering finely when misfortune came, and he was twice burned out, losing each time over $30,000. About eight years ago he came to Iowa, bought a tract of land near Kellogg, Jasper County, and upon this farm he has ever since resided with his family. He has been married twice, his second wife being a half-sister to Schuyler Colfax. He has a large family, consisting of his wife and nine children, the eldest being a son 20 years of age.

Cowles has been mail agent on the Davenport "run" of the C., R. I. & P. for seven years; he has always been regarded as a good, reliable clerk, but never as a very smart or efficient one. He had always been regarded as strictly honest up to the date of the disclosures last October.

*From the Davenport Democrat, Jan. 16.*

It appears that an Assistant Postal-Clerk named DeMott, who worked with Cowles, was largely instrumental in detecting the criminal actions of Elisha Cowles. He frequently caught him opening letters, abstracting money therefrom, and burning the rest. It appears that Cowles was taken to Council Bluffs and placed in jail. He was yesterday taken before United States Commissioner Williams there, and, waiving an examination, gave bail in the amount of $20,000. Mrs. Cowles was not in the car when her husband was arrested, as has been stated. She was at the bedside of her father, in Buchanan, Mich., who died yesterday. She is a prominent member of the State Grange, and one of its officers.

**Robbing the United States Treasury of $75,000—A Son of Mrs. Judge Williams, and a Treasury Clerk, Arrested While Endeavoring to Dispose of the Plunder.**

*From the New York World, Jan. 18.*

About a fortnight ago a room in the Treasury Department, Washington, in which internal revenue warrants, ready for issue, on United States depositaries are kept, was mysteriously entered by burglars, who forced a skylight, descended, packed up $75,000 worth of warrants, and got out by climbing back through the skylight. It was evident that the thieves knew the place well and were perfectly able to select such warrants as were negotiable and suited their purpose. The matter was kept very secret and Mr. Chapman, of the Treasury Department, employed the Washington police to work the case up, and came to New York and instructed the Sub-Treasury officials to look out for the warrants. Mr. Chapman also, fortunately for the Government, informed Chief Matsell of the robbery. Last night Mr. John Corcoran, formerly of the special service squad, and now private detective of the Hoffman House, was informed by Mr. Tracy, the Clerk, that there was something wrong in regard to a Treasury warrant for over $500 that he had cashed. Corcoran commenced an inquiry, but the man who had got the draft changed, and who was dressed and acted like a gentleman, became uneasy, left the bar, and disappeared. Shortly after, Mr. Chapman, who was about to start for Washington, recognized the draft as one of the stolen warrants, and, being obliged to go to the Capital, left word to have the case followed up with all diligence. Corcoran went to the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and, securing the services of Detective Golden, the two began to search the hotels, and found the following entry on the Gilsey House books: "H. L. Mason, San Francisco; Edward Edmunds, San Francisco." The descriptions of these guests answered those of the persons the officers were in search of, and shortly after their identity was by private information perfectly established, Mason being ascertained to be a son of Judge Williams, of Washington, and Edmunds to be one Moore, a clerk in the Treasury Department. Moore, alias "Edmunds," was found in an intoxicated condition in his room, and Corcoran, having secured a revolver which he had in his possession, was left with him, while Golden seized a Russia-leather satchel, which was found in his ("Edmunds'") room, and went to the Central office, where Inspector McDermott decided on cutting it open. In it were found Treasury warrants answering the description of the warrants obtained by the burglary. "Edmunds" was brought from the Hoffman House in a coach, and in his pocket was a portfolio containing about $10,000 worth of warrants similar to the one presented at the Hoffman House and to those in the satchel. "Edmunds," on being questioned, said he had no other warrants, and that his baggage at the hotel consisted of a satchel, which contained soiled linen and a washing bill. He was very indignant at the arrest, and was locked up. Williams, alias "Mason," was arrested about 10 o'clock in a disreputable resort in West Thirty-first street. He, too, was highly indignant, and protested against the action of the police, saying that his connections at Washington would "make it hot." When questioned, he (being ignorant of the seizure of the satchel at the hotel) said that he had no baggage at the Gilsey House. When asked if he had a satchel, he reluctantly admitted that he had, but said that it contained a few papers and a change of linen. Williams, in spite of his threats and protestations, was placed in a cell adjoining that of "Edmunds." Altogether, 191 warrants, representing about $10,000, were recovered. The full particulars of the case will no doubt be obtained when Mr. Chapman returns from Washington. The New York police evinced a disposition to withhold some of the facts "on account of the high standing of the relatives of one of the prisoners," but the above particulars were obtained through the officers and private sources. The prisoners had evidently been engaged in a debauch for several days, and it is believed that several of the warrants, which are as negotiable as a greenback, have been changed. "Edmunds" was evidently driven into crime by improvidence. Last October it seems he was very short of money, as pawn-tickets for a watch and a ring were found in his purse.

### MARRIAGES.

COLE—TENNEY—In Milwaukee, Jan. 20, 1874, at the residence of Dr. Arthur Holbrook, 140 Eighth-st., by the Rev. H. H. Cole, of New York, Mr. Albert B. Cole, of Chicago, and Miss Genevieve B. Tenney, of Milwaukee. No cards.

### DEATHS.

CHARLES—Janet, wife of Andrew Charles, aged 41 years.

Funeral from late residence, 30 Blue Island-av., Jan. 21, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rose Hill. Friends are requested to attend.

DRUMMOND—The funeral of Delia Sheldon, wife of Thomas Drummond, will take place at St. James' Church, Thursday morning at 11 o'clock.

ODELL—The funeral of Mrs. Ann J. Odell will take place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. J. W. Davis, No. 323 Michigan-av., at 11 o'clock a. m., Wednesday, Jan. 21, by carriages to Rose Hill.

THOMAS—In this city, Jan. 20, Clark Myron, son of Mr. and Mrs. William Thomas, aged 4 years and 8 months.

Funeral from No. 38 North Peoria-st., to-day at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

☞ Utica (N. Y.) papers please copy.

VEAZEY—On the evening of the 19th inst., of paralysis, William Veazey, aged 63 years and 7 days.

Funeral from the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Wednesday, at 11:15 o'clock, by cars to Rose Hill. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

☞ London (Eng.), Boston (Mass.), and New York papers please copy.


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The entire stock of a Retail Store, consisting of Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Stoves, Crockery, Glassware, &c., &c. WILLIS, LONG & CO., Auctioneers.

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DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C., On THURSDAY, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, On SATURDAY, at 9½ o'clock, at 108 Madison-st.

7 BALES BAVARIAN HOPS, Damaged by Sea Water, AT AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN. On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock, at our Auction House, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SALE OF Government Clothing, Jackets, Blouses, Overcoats, Infantry Coats, &c. Invoice of Good Clothing, invoice of desirable Boots and Shoes, on THURSDAY, Jan. 22, at 10 o'clock, at our Auction House, 108 Madison-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

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REGULAR FRIDAY'S SALE. FRIDAY MORNING, Jan. 23, at 9½ o'clock, New and Second-Hand

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Elegant Parlor Suits, Walnut and Marble-Top Chamber Sets, Lounges, Wardrobes, Dining Tables, Bureaus, Crockery, Carpets, Bedding, and a large variety of GENERAL MERCHANDISE, &c., &c. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

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THE GREAT RETAIL SALE AT AUCTION OF FINE LINENS AND DRY GOODS, Will continue two days longer. Ladies desiring to purchase these fine goods should not fail to attend. TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

We shall offer at Auction on Wednesday, Jan. 21, at 10 a. m., a line of BOOTS AND SHOES. GEO. P. GORE & CO.

VOLUME 27.

DRY GOODS.

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White Cotton and Wool Domet ... 12 1-2 and 16 cts., worth 25 and ... Heavy Domet Shaker Flannels, 2... merly 45. All-Wool Red Flannels, plain an... 25 cts. Heavy Gray Twilled Flannels, 25 ... Rich Embroidered Flannels reduc... Good White Blankets, $3.00, $3.5... ward.

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Bl'k Waterproofs, 65, 75, 85 cts. ... per yd. Union Cassimeres, for boys' wear, ... upward. Heavy Dark Cassimeres, 60, 75, ... $1.00 yd.; great bargains. A line of Fine Wool Cassimeres, ... reduced from $2.00 and $2.25 to ... $1.50. 6-4 Imported Cassimeres, $2.00 ... low former prices. Bargains in Cloaking Beavers.

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STOCKHOLDERS' MEE[TING]

People's Gas Light & Coke ... The annual meeting of the Stockholders ... Gas Light and Coke Company, for the elec... and the transaction of any other business ... presented, will be held at the office of th... Chicago, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1874, at ... A. M. BILLINGS ...

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